P & O
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,031—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
Complete Sanitation. Electric Light throughout. Lifts.
(Under Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
Moderate Tariff.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S. W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	1s Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARAMATTA	4893	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7953	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AGLAJA	F. Marcochino	1938	1st Sept., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste, Venice, Rs. 375,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29 Aug. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,349	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,337	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

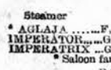
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

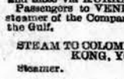


PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
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THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, calling at Porbundar and Cutch Mandvie, on the 4th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd September.

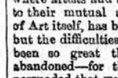
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1900.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s., 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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Proprietors.

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BARK AND IRON WINE.

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PROF. BORNER, M.D.
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1	Tin containing 16 packets Flower Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 22 do. do. do.	9 0	8 0
1	Do. do. 20 do. Vegetable Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 40 do. do. do.	11 12	10 8

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At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
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Absolute Security.
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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
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* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Cities in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
[illegible], Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to a half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Buxiepore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Rod Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Office are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a CONCERT at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on MONDAY evening, September 17th, in aid of the Picture and Library Fund of the Station Hospital, Colaba.

COMMENCES at 9-30 P.M.

TICKETS—Rs. 4, 2, and 8 annas.

Carriages at 11 p.m.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

And such other business as may be brought forward.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 1st September inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 28th, 1900.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have, THIS DAY, REMOVED our OFFICE to No 1, Hummum Street, being at the junction of Meadows Street and Hummum Street, (opposite the shop of Messrs Morenas & Co)

DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA,
Solicitors, High Court.

31st August 1900.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
SUCH AS
CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,
That are so well Celebrated in the World,
ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED
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MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,
173, BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
All orders promptly and carefully executed.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
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NOW READY,
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12
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John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of
TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.
Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Speciality.
Patterns on Application.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 591 OF 1899.

SHRICHAND JETHA, KAPURCHAND JETHA and BHIMA KHIMA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, trading together in partnership as Shroffs under the name style and firm of JETHA RAJA and Company, at their place of business at Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and residing at the same place......Plaintiffs

vs.

OOSMAL JAMAL of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, outside, the Fort of Bombay, MATADIN SHIVDIN, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at JAMLI MOHOLLA, outside the Fort of Bombay, and KASHIBAI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Jambli Moholla aforesaid, Executors and Executrix of DEVASA SAMALA HAKIM of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased ....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a WARRANT of SALE of immoveable property dated 17th day of April 1900 the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed:—

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 133 3-4 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and building standing thereon, situate at Jambli Moholla or otherwise called Bapu Khote Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 210 & 215, New No. 7521, old Survey No. 1998 & New Survey, No. 765 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6099 and Street No. 238-240 and standing in the name of Hakim Devisa Samla and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the public street, called Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by the property of Dwarkadas Jaloobhai, on or towards the North by the property of the defendant Kasibai, and on or towards the South by the property of Chubildas Laloobhai and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hakim Davisa Samla.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and or ground containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and building standing thereon, situate at Mooghbhat Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1355, Old Survey No. 5.2, New Survey No. 1-7573 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. and Street No. and standing in the name of Hakim Divisa Samla and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Public passage, on or towards the West by the Oart of Jitekar, on or towards the North by the property of Nathu Mistry, and on or towards the South by the Oart of Mancooverbai, widow of Vidiaram Mohunji, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hakim Devisa Samla.

Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and buildings standing thereon situate at Moogbhat Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 152, New No. A 1355 Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 3-7573 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 601 and Street No. 60 and standing in the name of Hakim Devisa Samla and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Govind Luxmon, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and the property of Janardhun Sukharam and on or towards the South by the Oart of Mancooverbai widow of Vidiar Mohunji and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Hakim Devisa Samla and

Fourthly:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, situate at Moogbhat Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1337, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 11-7590 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 605 and street No. 64 and standing in the name of Hakim Devisa Samla and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by boundary wall of the Oart and the properties of Framji Cawasji and Wassoodev Withoba respectively, on or towards the West by Public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Withoba Narayan deceased, and on or towards the South by the boundary wall of the said property and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Devisa Samla Hakim.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 26th day of September 1900, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this seventh day of May 1900.

Sd. ED. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of LUXUMON RAMJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KHANDU LUXUMON, GANPUT LUXUMON, and SUKHARAM LUXUMON, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, and all residing at Kalbadevi without the Fort of Bombay..............................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of August, 1900.
Messrs. HIRALAL MULLA and MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ....Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechom of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANGHUI CANES, WALKING STICKS. SMART Swagger Canes, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, Rs. 3. Choice Natural Sticks, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Riding canes. All new, just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road opposite Clock Tower).

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED Gold, Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully vited.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Retuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT. Apply No. "99," stating salary, care of this paper.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to No. "101," care of this paper.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MATHERAN—TO LET, "ALTAMONT LODGE," a commodious, well furnished Bungalow, occupying central and high position, commanding excellent view. Apply to GRANVILLE HOTEL, Matheran.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

ON VIEW.—Bona Fide Sale of late Mr. J.H. Sleigh's furniture, Landau, brougham, billiard table piano, etc., at Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, TO BE SOLD on 4th Instant.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

BRONZE FIGURES and CENTRE STANDS, Glass Flower Baskets and Vases, &c., New Novelties from London, Prices very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph ng orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS, FINE Cashmere Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, from Rs. 40. Dress Suits, Silk Lined, Rs. 85. White Dress Vest, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts from Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

RECEIVED Keyless Lever Watches by H. J. Cooper of London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opend his place of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be highly praised.
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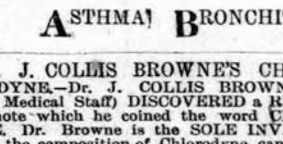
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 3-3m., 2-40a. Low water, 8-23m., 8-59a.
P. and O. S. S. Oriental, with English mails of the 17th August due to arrive at daylight.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Kemp and Company, Armenian Lane, 4 p.m.
Wilson College Literary Society, Lecture by Mr. Justice Batty on Philology as an Aid to the Study of Social Evolution.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana A vs. Naval Defence.
Bombay Gymkhana B vs. Parsee Gymkhana.
B. V. A. vs. B. V. Rifles.
Islam Gymkhana vs. Anglo-Indian A. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 4-0m., 3-33a. Low water, 5-23m. 5-57a.

A MISSING BOY.—Ismail, aged 11, son of Shaboodin Shaikh Mahomed residing at Colaba, has been reported missing. He went to school on Thursday morning and has not been heard of since.

ACCIDENT TO A BOILER-MAKER.—Mahomed Khan Jalmiddin, a boiler-maker, aged 25, accidentally fell down from the gangway of the steamer Zaida and sustained injuries to his thigh. He was taken to the Goculdas Hospital.

THE TELANG ANNIVERSARY.—The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar will deliver an address at the celebration of the anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Telang at the Hindu Union Club, Palav Road, at 6 p. m., to-morrow. The Hon. Mr. M. G. Ranade will preside.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Trevithick, A.-D.-C., and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, to-day, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March .... Soldiers in the Park .... Monckton
Gavotte .... Entrancing .... Cocetta
Selection .... A Runaway Girl .... Kappey
Duetto .... Excelsior .... Balfe
Valse .... Donau Wellen .... Ivanovici
Polka .... Hannah .... Kunner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Band-stand commencing at 6 p.m. to-day (weather permitting):—

Grand March .... Mendelssohn
Overture .... Le Diademe .... Hermann
Valse .... Gaiete .... Waldteufel
Selection from Op. Erminie .... Jakobowski
Valse .... Beauty's Daughters .... C Lowthian
Polka .... Pierrot .... N Megones

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Dillon, of the G. I. P. Railway, charged one Toolsiram Hanmanta with theft. The evidence showed that about 7 p. m. yesterday, a Parsee merchant, residing at Kalyan, named Byramje Cursetji was waiting on the Masjid station for a train to proceed to Kalyan, when he felt a jerk and on searching his pocket found Rs. 900 in currency notes missing. He raised an alarm, when accused was arrested with the notes in his hand. The magistrate sentenced accused, who had two previous convictions against him, to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RAILWAY CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dillon charged one Kissensingh Bhowansingh, a ticket collector on the G. I. P. Railway, stationed at Matunga, with the theft of five third class return tickets from Bombay to Matunga, valued collectively at about 6 annas. The evidence pointed to the fact that a short time ago several tickets were missing, in consequence of which the General Traffic Manager deputed a special traffic canvasser to detect the persons concerned. On the 27th instant accused was arrested with the tickets in his possession. The magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jaon De Souza, a bandsman in the National Band, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Luis Francis Noronha, a teacher in music. Mr. De Souza, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 17th instant complainant went to the band quarters at Dhobi alao and asked the bandmaster for a bill. Soon after accused came up and informed the latter of having succeeded in securing a tuition in violin music in place of complainant. This led to an altercation, in which complainant received a black eye and injuries on the face. The accused was fined Rs. 6.

SUICIDE.—On Thursday afternoon, while one Luxuman Babaji was going along Girgaum Road, he noticed a Hindu deliberately jump into a well by the side of the road. An alarm was raised, but before any assistance could arrive the man sank, after struggling in the water for a few moments. The police appeared on the scene, dragged the well and recovered the body, life being extinct. The deceased appeared to be a Hindu of the carpenter or goldsmith caste, of about forty years of age. Information ... the body. Before ... the well, the deceased had left a skullcap and a coat on the parapet wall. The coat was searched but nothing found in it, which could lead to the identity of the man. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, on the body of the man, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—Mr. P. Byrne, Deputy Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal hospital, regarding the death of Luchmee, a Hindu woman, aged about thirty years. The deceased was the wife of a labourer and resided with her husband, at 13th Kamatipoora Lane. On Thursday last, she was at work at a house under repairs at Piquet Road. She was supplying bricklayers with chunam and bricks on a scaffolding of bamboos, erected outside the third storey of the house. About 3-30 p. m. on that day Luchmee was standing on the scaffolding, and handing bricks to the bricklayers, when her foot slipped and she fell on to the ground from a height of about thirty feet. She received a wound on the head and was conveyed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the above facts.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Monday, there were two deaths at Lower Damaun, both due to starvation. On Tuesday, there were six deaths, three from starvation, one from fever, one from worms and one still-born. On Wednesday, there were two deaths, both attributable to starvation.—On Monday evening, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Campos with the staff consisting of Major Roncow and his Secretary paid a visit to Lower Damaun and went on foot inspecting the roads and houses to Mr. Damaunwala's garden, where after inspecting and admiring the varieties of flowers and plants, they were presented by Mr. Damaunwala's karkun with especially prepared bouquets.—A feeling of uneasiness has been created in Damaun owing to a recent renewed attempt to enforce the stringent rules of the Goa Medical Board which prohibit the doctors from having dispensaries which are only allowed to be maintained by pharmacists. By some strange construction of the rules, the doctors whose English diplomas are not recognised by the Medical Board, and who are therefore not entitled to practise, are, however, employed by Government on special medical duties. In 1897, when the plague was raging, a feeble attempt was made to induce Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwalla, who though not a doctor, knew a good deal about medicines by experience and close attention, was dispensing medicines liberally among the plague-stricken persons with a wonderfully good result, to hold his hands in awe of the rules of the Medical Board, but he fearlessly continued his self-imposed task and his name and influence were sufficient to protect him from any molestation.—There are no qualified pharmacists here who could supply the people with medicines. People run to the medical practitioners for advice and medicines in times of need and the Government before issuing an order have to consider the state of the country and the baneful effect it will produce. The people are preparing a memorial to the Government of Goa to represent the hardship that would entail upon them by the enforcement of the unsuited rules of the Medical Board in this country and are also moving the Municipal Corporation to communicate the people's grievance, as representatives of the people they are bound to do, to the Government and will await with anxiety the result of such representations.

THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr Cowasji Dadabhoy Banaji, Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay, charged Jalaludin Hooseni, publisher and proprietor of a weekly Persian newspaper, called, "Habiul Matin," printed at Calcutta, with defamation, was called on for further hearing. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Husen Khan, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, solicitors, appeared on behalf of Koover Shayama Koover Tagore, a witness at Calcutta, who was served with a subpœna on behalf of the accused, and informed his worship that his client knew nothing about this case, and that it would be under the circumstances a hardship on him to be dragged all the way from Calcutta, especially as he was not at present in a fit state to travel.

His Worship having heard Mr. Hamilton on the point, the subpœna against Mr. Moos' client was cancelled.

Mr. Hamilton said since the last hearing there did not seem to be much chance of the two sides coming to an arrangement. He had put himself in communication with the solicitors of Sir S. Tagore, who have replied that it was usual in Calcutta to exempt his client's attendance in courts of law. Counsel further said that Mr. Mehta, lately Sheriff of Calcutta, who was a witness for the accused, was due here in eight or nine days.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 20th instant.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that [illegible] head of "Albion" are on the [redacted] all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

MR. SANTO CRIMP'S REPORT.

MR. SANTO CRIMP, the Special Engineer, engaged by the Municipal Corporation, has forwarded his report on the Bombay water-supply. He says:—

"In accordance with the request of the Corporation, I have the honour to report upon the question of the water-supply of the City and Island. In order to make myself acquainted with the existing sources of supply, I have inspected all the lakes, a large proportion of the supply mains and conduits, the filter beds, and the settling basins and distributing reservoirs.

In order to elucidate the subject, it is necessary to describe, as briefly as is consistent with accuracy, the existing works. I do not propose to offer any criticism on projects that have been carried out in the past, when the information available was scanty and not perhaps always reliable. Indeed, I think, the great Tansa scheme is one that reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned in its inception and execution. It is a work of which the Bombay Municipality may be justly proud. At the same time in a year like the present, when, by reason of the failure of the monsoon, lakes Vehar and Tulsi are even now much depleted of water, and a water-famine—if not complete—at least partial must be faced during the coming year, one cannot but regretfully contemplate the fact that although water in great abundance is stored in Tansa lake, it is beyond the reach of those requiring it in Bombay, except to the limited extent of some 21 million gallons daily.

It will be inferred from these remarks that I consider the development of the Tansa supply a matter of pressing importance, and the future policy of the Corporation with regard to water-supply should be directed to that end. I am aware that works in connection with the up-keep and maintenance of the other sources of supply must be carried out from time to time, but in laying out large new works in connection with the distribution of the water within the Island, the question should always be asked—does this proposal further the development of the Tansa supply?

CAPACITY OF MAINS.

With regard to the capacity of the various conduits and supply mains, that from Tulsi can convey more water than the lakes can furnish in a dry season such as that now being experienced; but the Tansa conduit is a composite construction, whilst the masonry portions can convey water to Ghat Cooper at the rate of 40 million gallons per day, the supply actually available is that which can pass through the cast-iron syphons above that place, and these cannot discharge more than 21 1-2 million gallons per day. It should be noted that all cast-iron mains lose carrying capacity with age, in consequence of rust.

The quality of these various waters may next be touched upon as leading to the question of filtration, but I do not propose to encroach upon the domain of the bacteriologist, I shall merely deal with the subject from the engineer's point of view, that is to say, as relates to the general design and working of the filters. But before discussing this subject, I have ascertained that Tansa water is of such excellent quality as to need no filtration; that Vehar water comes next in quality, and Tulsi last, but that these waters need filtration must obvious to any one who inspects the lakes, the water containing very large quantities of suspended matter of vegetable origin. Further, with regard to Vehar, I was much concerned on observing the immense amount of vegetation growing in the water at the northern portion of the lake where the water is comparatively shallow. I fear that unless the removal of this vegetation is at once undertaken, the conditions of 1865 will be reproduced; when in May the water was said to be "thick with vegetable matter and offensive to taste and smell"—(Blaney). The same authority stated that the death-rate during that month rose to twice the average. Three remedies were proposed by Dr. Leith's Committee, formed to deal with this matter:—(a) To remove as effectually as possible the existing rank vegetation. The theory of this process is that a new and active growth will spring up, during the rapid spread of which organized oxygen will be freely liberated, with the power of oxidising or fixing any existing impure or noxious matter. (b) To provide extensions of the sand-bed filter for use in dry months. (c) To introduce some weed of unusually rapid growth to act as ordinary new vegetation, &c., I venture to think the last remedy suggested would be worse than the disease. I observed, when on the Tansa Lake, that there were quantities of suspended particles of vegetable origin in the water, and it is a matter that should receive the careful attention of the Corporation; for, if this matter is increasing in quantity, it may well be that the time will arrive when it will become necessary to filter the water.

This last consideration should be one of the factors in determining the volumes to be discharged at the service reservoirs, in developing the Tansa supply, because the areas available at the proper elevations in Bombay for the construction of filter-beds is very limited.

FILTRATION.

With regard to the rate at which water should be filtered, this is a matter purely of experience. As the suspended matters accumulate upon the surface of the filters, the rate falls off, until finally the surface must be skimmed, and the filters are then restarted. Obviously, therefore, the amount that can be effectively filtered by any given filter depends upon the amount of suspended matter to be removed. It is of little practical use to compare the great London filters with those of Bombay, because much of the London supply is derived from rivers which are frequently turbid. I am informed that at Bombay, the experience already gained suggests a limit of about 500 gallons per square yard per day, allowing for filters out of work, and that that limit is quite consistent with what one would expect under the circumstances and should be ... tentatively in the design of new ... Muggel, is filtered, and the maximum rate is fixed at 480 gallons per yard per day.

Before the water received at Malabar Hill is filtered, it is passed through a settling tank, which permits of some of the suspended matters to settle, thus relieving the filters of part of the work, but settling tanks are not to be commended, because the organic matters thus intercepted become decomposed and might deteriorate the quality of the water. The settled water is then in part passed through the filters, and is received in distributing reservoirs and passes finally into the supply mains. The Tansa water, however, is not discharged into the reservoirs, but the supply main is connected directly with the distributing mains.

The distributing mains are laid in accordance with the usual practice, but are naturally not as well proportioned as would be the case if the City had been supplied from the great main source in the first instance. This circumstance, however, is not peculiar to Bombay. It is possibly true of every great progressive city in the world; my firm have certainly had to advise on many similar cases.

The supply to the houses is in some cases laid on to every floor; in others a stand pipe with one or more taps is placed at a convenient point in the street, from which groups of houses are supplied. There are also meters in many cases, about 11 1-2 per cent. of the water being thus measured, the revenue from which amounts to upwards of 50 per cent. of the whole.

QUANTITY NECESSARY AND WASTAGE.

We may next consider the question of the amount of water necessary for a city like Bombay. We have, in addition to the demand of the people themselves, other requirements to meet. These are mainly in connection with manufactories and trades; bullocks, horses, and other animals; and general sanitary purposes, such as road-watering, sewer-flushing, &c. A comparatively small quantity is also supplied to the shipping using the Port. From meter observations in Bombay, taken during recent years, we know that the consumption by human beings varies from 8 gallons to 15 gallons per head per day, and averages 12 gallons. Therefore, the present population of 821,000 require about 10 million gallons per day. We may add for the other requirements mentioned 4-1-2 million gallons in round figures, or a total of 14-1-2 million gallons. But there must be some waste even in a perfect system, and more water is used in the hot season than in the cold. Therefore we may adopt 20 million gallons per day as a safe basis for Bombay for the hot weather requirements of the present population.

The average amount of water delivered in the Island is, however, no less than 35 million gallons daily, of which I am of opinion 15 million gallons are preventable waste leading to a loss in many directions; water is lost, pressure is lost, there is a great deal more sewage to be pumped, and generally the works are lessened in efficiency. It is quite consistent with the facts of the case to say that practically the whole of the water supplied by Tulsi and by Vehar is wasted. My frequent inspections of the city lead me to believe that nearly all this is due to leaky taps and services and to the habit many persons have of leaving the taps open. Of course, if they see a leaky tap wasting water, they will not trouble to close a sound one. In the meantime they are being educated to waste, rather than to conserve the water. I think one step in the right direction would be for the Corporation to insist upon all taps being of an approved pattern of the best quality. Now I have shown that the reserves in the various lakes amount to 19,940 million gallons at the present time. There is, therefore, sufficient for 997 days' supply if the water could be properly distributed, and fairly used, and waste prevented. Much, however, is wasted, and the remainder is not properly distributed, because the Tansa water and part of Vehar water is not discharged into a distributing reservoir, but directly into the distributing mains.

With regard to the necessity for discharging the water from the impounding reservoirs into "balancing" or distributing reservoirs, the full discharging capacity of a supply main can be obtained in that way only. The draught upon the service mains is very variable throughout the daily period of 24 hours, and is, during the period of maximum demand, rather more than twice the average. I have before me a diagram shewing the hourly draught upon an ordinary constant supply service main in Bombay, which shews that from noon to 4 p. m. the supply is about the mean, there is then a steady increase in the demand until 6-30 p. m., when it begins to decline, reaching the average at 7-30 p. m. and steadily declining until the minimum which is less than 1-10th of the maximum is reached at 2 a.m.

RISK OF POLLUTION.

After pointing out the necessity for service reservoirs, Mr. Crimp touches on the question of a constant supply.

The advantages of a constant supply are now so well understood that I purpose to touch upon the subject very shortly. In the first place, the advantages from the sanitary point of view outweigh all others, although there are some which are also of great importance.

I have noticed repeatedly since I have been in Bombay that upon opening the tap in the bath-room used by me, that not only has there been no water in the service pipe, but that there is a partial vacuum, the suction being frequently very strong sufficiently so indeed, to empty a tumbler of water. Now, it is common knowledge that in a large system of mains and service pipes, undergoing a steady process of deterioration, from the day they are laid, that leaks are of common occurrence, and must, of necessity, for ever take place. Many of the distributing mains and services are laid in ground polluted with sewage, "laid on" to the soil as described more particularly in my report on "Sub-soil water," and there is a grave risk of drawing some of this polluted water into the watersupply under the circumstances referred to. There are further risks of pollution of the general supply due to taps being left open in insanitary dwellings, and even of the water drawn from the taps and stored in utensils of various kinds when there is a short supply; upon sanitary grounds, therefore, an intermittent supply cannot be too strongly condemned. Upon what may be termed mechanical grounds, the system of intermittent supply is bad, because of the risk of the great supply mains being damaged by the shock caused by shutting the valves. As you are aware more than one accident of the kind has occurred in Bombay quite recently, with grave consequences to the consumers, who were for days in a serious plight. A great fire, under these circumstances, would be appalling in its results. Finally, although it may at first appear to be paradoxical, there may be less waste with a constant supply at good pressure than with an intermittent supply, because an efficient system of waste prevention is the natural complement of the constant supply system. When the water is only supplied at irregular intervals as is the case in Bombay, taps are frequently left open upon the chance of some water being obtained, and in that way much water is undoubtedly wasted. With regard to waste prevention generally I feel I can add nothing to the extremely able reports of Mr. S. Tomlinson. In these reports, the latest English practice is fully described, and examples of the application of the system to Bombay are given. The reports shew, conclusively, that a constant supply, under proper supervision, and with an adequate staff for the detection and prevention of waste, is conducive to great economy in the consumption of water.

The case of Leicester—a Midland town, with a population of 203,000 in 1894, is interesting, because there, according to Mr. Griffith, the engineer in charge, the consumption was reduced to 17·51 gallons per head per day by the simple expedient of dividing the water area into 331 districts, each having a valve for isolating it from the main supply. These valves are examined by night inspectors by means of a stethoscope, and if leakage is found, it is reported to a day inspector, who follows the matter up. No meters are used upon the mains for detecting waste in this case. The supply is constant. At Shoreditch, London, with a population of 87,000 the consumption of water was reduced from 36·8 gallons per head per day to 14·1 by means of the waste meter system.

With regard to the house-hold meter sysetem, I can add nothing to the voluminous reports upon this question, which have already been presented to the Corporation.

I will merely say I am of opinion that if the development of the supply, is proceeded with upon the sound grounds of a constant supply, with an adequate staff for the detection and suppression of waste, household meters will not be necessary. The punishment of offenders is, I admit, difficult, but I cannot help thinking some method might be found to meet the case.

RECAPITULATION.

We may now recapitulate the main features of the existing supply under the following heads:—(a) Storage, (b) Delivery, (c) Filtration, (d) Distribution. (a) The present storage amounts to 29,706 millions gallons when the lakes are full, omitting Powai. (b) The delivery mains can bring into the City 36 million gallons per day. (c) The filters can effectually filter 11 1-2 million gallons per day. (d) The distribution is faulty, inasmuch as the Tansa supply and part of Vehar supply is uncontrolled, except by means of valves upon the supply mains.

We may next consider such of deficiencies of the present system as require to be urgently dealt with. Observing the same order as was adopted in the recapitulation, we find that as regards storage the impounding reservoirs will suffice for many years to come. When the time for extensions arrives, the Tansa dam can be raised, without endangering its safety, 15 feet, when the volume of stored water would be increased by at least 12,400 million gallons. With regard to the filters, the area provided at Bhandarwada is ample in extent, but at Malabar Hill there is a deficiency of about 4,000 square yards. I am of opinion that this should be immediately remedied.

The proposal to convey Tansa water direct into the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs is not only sound in principle, but is absolutely necessary for the proper development of the Tansa Supply, followed, as it should be, with the construction of a new outlet from the Malabar Hill Reservoirs of adequate capacity, to join the existing distributing mains at Chowpati. I think these proposals should be carried out forthwith. I also think the highlevel area supplied from Malabar Hill should be provided with a tank to receive and store the water pumped by the turbine.

The proposal to lay a new main from Vehar is also sound, because this really means a duplication of the Tansa main for several miles from Bhandup to Koorla, and forms part of the general idea for the development of the supply, which should be followed in the future. I understand the Railway Company will divert that part of the present main which is laid within their property, which would be joined with the proposed new Vehar main. I approve of this proposal.

Lastly, as regards distribution, this will unquestionably be improved and placed upon a more satisfactory basis when the proposals enumerated have been carried out, so far as the supply to the southern part of the Island is concerned; but I do not approve of the present method of drawing from the supply mains for the requirements of the central and northern part of the Island.

DEFINITE PLAN FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

What I desire to impress upon the Corporation is the necessity for forming a definite and comprehensive policy for the future development of the water-supply. It is not conducive either to efficiency or economy to relieve the necessities of parts of the City as they arise, in a piecemeal and inharmonious manner. Changes take place both in the Corporation and its personnel, but these changes should not interfere with the general development of the scheme in the direction of some settled and definite plan. I do not, for a moment, suggest that a large expenditure should be at once incurred in providing for the requirements of the population, say 50 years hence, but Bombay must and will grow, and more water will be yearly demanded, but the extensions should form part of a carefully considered scheme, so that the final ... at the same time at the ... cost to the community.

I am of opinion that future developments should proceed upon the following general lines:—(a) The pernicious system of drawing from the supply mains should be suppressed, all such mains should deliver directly into balancing reservoirs, from which the water be supplied at constant pressure. (b) The supply of the northern part of the Island should not be taken to the south to Malabar and Bhandarwada, and back again, but this part of the Island should take its own supply from reservoirs and filters to be constructed on Parel Hill, which should also receive the water from the Tansa main when it is finally duplicated, and in the meantime from the 24" Vehar main, with a branch from the proposed new main.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH to-day's issue we issue leaflets in advertisement of the above Company of whose working the "Insurance World" writes as follows:—This energetic representative of life assurance business in our Eastern Empire continues to make satisfactory headway, and its development compares favourably with that of the experience of our most successful institutions. This is the company's third year of working, and the results reported in the record of last year's operations show that during the short period of its existence it has secured and consolidated a connection of much importance. Its establishment has been during a time of much stress and danger in India, owing to the visitation of plagues and famine, and when we find that even during these trying circumstances the office has been successfully initiated, we cannot but admit the right of its management to every credit for such an accomplishment. Care seems to be the keynote to its administrative policy. During the year ending 28th February last, with 753 proposals received, only 498 polices were issued. The business declined was, therefore, equal to 50 per cent. of the business accepted by the company. This caution demonstrates its utility in the moderate mortality experienced, notwithstanding the exceptional risks which at present surround residence in India. Only 7 claims were paid, entailing a disbursement of Rs. 21,000. Economy of management, which we so highly commended in noticing the second year's report, is well maintained and the cost of conducting the business only amounted to Rs. 39,444-15-8, a ratio of 35·11 per cent., which is extremely low, considering the recent date of the company's origin. Usually for the first few years of a life assurance company's history the expense ratio runs high, owing to the large average of new business as compared with renewals. The new premium income was Rs. 40,093-12-0, and the total premium income was Rs. 1,12,179-6-1 and Rs. 3,188-2-2 was received in interest returns. The life assurance fund which, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 48,835-8-6, has been increased by Rs. 38,248-15-5 and now amounts to Rs. 87-0847-8. Out of this amount the directors propose to write off Rs. 1,797-6-6, being the whole amount of the expenses for agency extension. The total funds of the company amount to Rs. 1,41,552 of which Rs. 51,525 is paid up capital and the remainder the life assurance fund. The subscribed capital amounts to Rs. 5,15,500. The "Empire of India" is evidently sound and prosperous, making progress in the practical well judged, as well as enterprising manner which augurs well for its future.

A TESTIMONIAL.

I HAVE been ill for the last two years and unable to attend my offices on account of the serious illness. I have consulted the best physicians of Bombay. Everything that the profession could do for my case has been done. No money was spared, but everything failed even to give me a relief, still less a cure. I was practically given up and my life was despaired of, so much so, that on Saturday, August 18th, 1900, at 12 a.m., I was carried in a dying condition to Professor Richard's consulting rooms, Ash Lane, near Currency Bank. My case is a complicated one and well-known to the medical faculty in Bombay. It took the Professor a little while to decide if he would accept or decline my case. At last the Professor consented to accept my case under his private scientific treatment.

It was a hard struggle between life and death. The Professor has given his special attention to my cure and, repeating his own words, said to my wife, who was very down-hearted and was in despair, "Don't worry. Your husband will live if my 39 years' pratical experience can be brought into action to save his life," and I am thankful to make it known for the benefit of the public in general that after two weeks of the Professor's hard labour I am now on a fair way to recovery and convalescence, and if I continue to improve so rapidly I feel sure I shall resume my duties in four weeks from now. I make this statement not only for the public but also as a public thanks to Prof. Richard.

For the special attention given to my case I have paid Prof. Richard his fees (in my special case) a sum of Rs. 2,250 out of Rs. 3,000, and I think it is quite cheap to save my life and the benefit I have received in such a case. I should be much obliged if you will give the above an early publication.

HIRALAL D. SARAIYA,
Solicitor, Bombay.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure, a boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

Friday's observations show that the barometer has risen slightly in Punjab and North-Western Provinces and has been steady elsewhere. The cyclonic storm in the North-Western Provinces has filled up. Winds continue irregular and pressure is in slight defect over the head of the Bay, but no depression has as yet been formed. Winds have increased slightly and the sea is rising at Colombo, but winds on the West Coast continue light and unsteady. Showers have fallen in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Simla and Mussoorie hills, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces and West Coast and also in Burma. The most important falls are amounts ranging from two to three inches at mussoorie, Dehradun, Hazarabagh, Jhansi, and Neemuch. The temperature is six degrees in excess in Punjab, in moderate to considerable excess in Berar, Deccan, Mysore and in moderate defect in Central India. Conditions are unchanged, and showers will probably continue over same areas, but no general heavy rain is probable.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla.		Espl'ade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	61	96	65	57	65	7	60	83
Thursday, 30th August	0	22	0	5	0	25	0	23
Total....	62	18	65	62	65	32	61	06
Total fall to Aug. 30th 1899	29	54	32	38	37	21	32	9
Total fall to Aug. 30th 1898	57	77	56	12	56	09	53	27

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	54	82
From 6 a.m. 30th to 6 a.m. 31st August	0	04
Total..........	54	86

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	193	41
Wednesday, 29th August..........	1	69
Total......	195	10

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered..........	78	29
Wednesday, 29th August	0	5
Total......	78	34
Total up to 29th August, 1899..........	27	42

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered..........	68	69
Wednesday, 29th August, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m......	0	15
Total........	68	84
Total fall to 29th August, 1899	37	92

Wednesday 5 p.m.—Rain has generally fallen all over the district. Bhat crops flourishing. Nagli and Vari doing well. There has been recrudescence of plague in Thana since last week. There was an attack in Karwagali yesterday. One attack in Jembi and one death in Rabodi and another in Mahagiri are reported to-day.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8-30 a.m., on the 28th August:—

	Bhavnagar Para.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previous total	25	14	20	37	37	44
Rainfall on the 28th Aug....	0	0	0	10	0	36
Total up to date	25	14	20	47	37	80

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·559	Calm	2	105·1	84·9	61	...	12·03	−2·31
Sirsa	29·52	SW	3	102·8	87·1	92	...	2·84	−7·96
Delhi	29·640	ESE	6	93·2	81·5	87	..	10·21	−11·71
Agra	29·634	SE	3	91·5	81·9	87	...	11·53	−10·18
Cawnpore	29·634	ESE	2	85·3	79·1	91	0·32	21·19	+0·23
Allahabad	29·631	ESE	4	87·1	79·3	83	0·01	21·69	−7·42
Jhansi	29·627	WNW	4	83·2	77·1	96	2·00	27·45	−2·51
Jacobabad	29·676	SE	3	104·9	81·1	67	...	3·35	+0·68
Karachi	29·675	WSW	14	90·4	80·2	79	...	1·67	−3·87
Jeypore	29·683	WNW	5	80·2	74·1	78	..	15·63	−6·30
Ajmere	29·67	W	12	85·4	76·6	82	...	16·10	−1·10
Deesa	29·729	WSW	12	88·6	77·0	85	...	23·89	+3·14
Ahmedabad	29·743	NW	3	90·7	77·1	84	0·06	12·66	−18·28
Bhuj	29·701	SSW	11	91·3	77·4	82	...	15·5	+3·97
Jamnagar	29·716	SW	1	89·0	[illegible]	75	...	21·21	[illegible]
Rajkot	29·751	SW	12	87·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Para	29·549	NW	3	91·6	75·3	82	0·32	23·87	+7·81
Veraval	29·747	SW	10	84·0	78·3	88	0·0	33·56	+16·45
Neemuch	29·73	WSW	11	76·0	70·0	9	1·86	24·55	−0·16
Indore	29·743	SW	4	82·3	72·1	95	0·05	25·49	+2·36
Saugor	29·691	WSW	5	77·9	71·1	95	0·22	32·74	−3·29
Jubulpore	29·653	W	6	82·4	73·1	90	0·4	39·57	−6·45
Hoshangabad	29·739	SW	6	82·2	73·2	56	0·49	36·87	−3·44
Khandwa	29·742	W	11	86·2	73·0	82	...	24·47	+2·46
Raipur	29·695	WSW	10	85·3	76·0	81	...	30·93	−7·02
Nagpur	29·726	Calm	5	80·2	74·6	80	..	37·65	+3·93
Amraoti	29·754	WSW	11	90·2	75·5	80	...	20·02	−4·24
Akola	29·760	W	9	91·	73·7	74	...	32·37	+8·65
Surat	29·774	SW	3	98·1	77·6	89	0·10	31·33	−4·97
Malegaon	29·782	WSW	11	91·9	73·1	69	0·01	9·20	−4·34
Bombay	29·818	SSW	9	84·9	76·0	88	0·16	61·16	+3·09
Poona	29·822	WSW	15	86·0	65·5	85	...	22·31	+7·49
Ahmednagar	29·806	WNW	10	86·9	65·9	74	...	14·81	+4·11
Aurangabad	29·753	WSW	15	85·8	67·7	79	...	15·97	...
Sholapur	29·817	WSW	12	96·2	71·0	66	...	11·79	−4·90
Ratnagiri	29·855	W	6	85·4	74·9	91	0·12	83·89	−7·55
Belgaum	29·821	WNW	16	84·3	66·3	90	...	56·64	+2·94
Goa	29·847	Calm	8	84·5	75·9	8	0·05	86·85	+1·27
Karwar	29·859	Calm	2	84·2	75·	86	0·09	126·50	+25·84
Mangalore	29·873	Calm	2	86·3	74·	94	0·78	117·10	+24·85
Calicut	29·874	WNW	9	84·7	75·	80	0·09	88·75	+10·36
Cochin	29·883	NW	..	84·4	76·1	85	0·01	57·17	−6·96
Bangalore	29·551	WSW	7	82·3	68·3	81	0·01	9·89	−3·95
Secunderabad	29·748	NW	7	90·1	74·0	72	..	16·74	−3·18
Masulipatam	29·833	SSW	9	96·6	80·6	81	..	14·32	−3·96
Bellary	29·847	WNW	11	94·2	73·7	53	..	5·28	−1·11
Cuddapah	29·804	NW	3	97·1	80·5	61	...	5·76	−5·63
Madras	29·783	SW	5	96·0	77·0	65	...	4·86	−5·69
Coimbatore	29·844	WSW	2	85·4	72·	86	...	5·06	+1·71
Trichinopoly	29·80	WSW	3	98·1	76·5	77	...	6·45	−1·34
Negapatam	29·817	WSW		..	..	...	...	10·05	×2·20
Colombo	29·910	ESE	15	84·5	74·5	95	0·01	18·53	×6·66
Aden	29·721	E	..	96·3	81·8	80	...	0·00	−0·22

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·09 (63·73); G. T. H.=0·05 (65·63); St. G. H.=0·05 (65·27); C. P=0·16 (61·16).

SUMMARY.

The pressure has been almost steady over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are south-easterly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess at Malegaon, Belgaum, Sholapur, Bellary, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and 5° to 9° in defect at Neemuch, Jhansi and Saugor. The minimum is 4° in excess at Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in almost all districts.

About two inches of rain has fallen at Jhansi and Neemuch, about three-quarters of an inch at Mangalore, about half an inch at Colombo, Hoshangabad and Jubulpore, about a quarter of an inch at Cawnpore, Bhavnagar Para, Saugor and Bombay, and very light showers at Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Surat, Veraval, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Allahabad.

The monsoon currents on both the sides of the Peninsula continue to be very weak. The weather is only slightly favourable for rain in passing showers along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and for local scattered showers elsewhere.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY AUGUST 28.

FIRST DAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 29.

The Poona Grand National—Distance about 2 1-2 miles 1st Entries 5
6 Mr S C P's b aus g Planet
7 H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch aus g Baron
8 Mr J D's ch aus g Wizard
The W I Hunt Cup—Distance about 2 1-4 miles 1st Entries 8
9 Mr S C P's b aus g Planet
The Kirkee Chase—Distance about 1 3-4 miles (over the Pony Steeplechase course) 1st Entries 1
2 H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's b a h Angler

SECOND DAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 3.

The Grand Annual—Distance about 2 1-4 miles 1st Entries 5
8 H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch aus g Baron II
7 Mr J D's ch aus g Wizard
The Little go Chase—Distance about 1 3-4 miles (over the Pony course) 1st Entries 1
2 H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Angler
The Ganeshkhind Chase—Distance about 2 1-4 miles 1st Entries 8
9 Mr J D's ch aus g Wizard

The publisher Mr. C. B. Burrows has brought out a large and well got up second edition of REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. It contains a hundred portraits and biographies of representative men whose names did not appear in the first edition. Some that were in the first edition have dropped out of this volume. The biographies of others are amplified and brought up to date. There are many who may be considered representative men who are not in these pages, and it is intimated by the publisher that they have not risen to an appreciation of the value of furnishing the necessary materials. We can only conjecture that pride or modesty is the cause. There is another section of the community whom we do not find here objecting to having their photographs taken for superstitious reasons and they remain out, biographically and pictorially. The text is naturally largely laudatory, but it contains much valuable information in regard to the careers of the individuals whose deeds it records. Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans, and a small number of Europeans make [redacted] representative men so far in this v[redacted]

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.)

SHARE CAPITAL £45,000; RS. 6,75,000.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

3,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Pref. Shares of £10 (Rs. 150) each = £30,000 (Rs. 4,50,000).

1,500 Ordinary Shares of £10 (Rs. 150) each = £15,000 (Rs. 2,25,000). Payable as follows:—

£3 (Rs. 45) on application. £3 (Rs. 45) on allotment. £4 (Rs. 60) on September 30th, 1900.

The Preference Shares confer the right to a Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly, and also the right of payment of Capital in priority to Ordinary Shares. The Dividend is payable free of Income Tax either in Bombay or London, at Rs. 15 per £ Sterling.

The Preference Shares are also entitled to participate further in any available profits after this dividend has been paid to the extent of 25 per cent. of the same.

The Ordinary Shares (which will all be taken by the Vendors) are entitled only to 75 per cent. of the available profits remaining after the dividend of 6 per cent. has been paid on the Preference Shares.

DIRECTORS:

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., Chairman, HEUGH S. SYMONS, ESQ. EDWIN R. SMETHAM, ESQ. (of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble), I. DAVID, ESQ. (late of Messrs. S. J. David & Co., Shanghai) and J. STANLEY-SMITH, ESQ. (Managing Director).

BANKERS.

MESSRS. KING, KING, & Co. (Bombay.)
THE BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LD., Delhi.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SMETHAM, BLAND, & NOBLE, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. FERGUSON & IRVINE, Chartered Accountants, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

25, 27, 29, 31, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Company is formed to acquire, carry on, and develop:—

(1) The well-established business of Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants and East India Agents now carried on at 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, and at Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

(2) The various concessions enumerated under:—

The firm are the proprietors of the sole rights of sale in India and Burma of the Pasteur Mallie Filter, Naftalan, Fahlberg's Saccharine, Odol, Terrol, and Messrs. Newball & Mason's Preparations, and have special terms as Agents for Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago and London; Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson, Limited of Old Bond Street; Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool; The Berlin Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Limited, Berlin; Messrs. Clayton & Jowett, Limited, Liverpool; Messrs. Farrow & Jackson, Limited, of London &c., &c.

The Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. is well-known especially to the large Industry of Mineral Water Manufacturers, more particularly among the Regimental Soda Water Factories which are in most cases the best organised Mineral Water Makers in India.

They have also a good connection with all the Leading Chemists and Druggists in India and have an Export business with Europe.

The business is a profitable one and is also capable of much further development.

The profits from the year 1895 show a substantial increase each year, and as the initial expenses have been incurred in introducing and establishing the various Specialities, the Indian Rights of which are owned by the Vendors, the future prospects of the business can without any exaggeration be considered most promising, and this with the increased Capital should give a much higher return to the Preference Shareholders than 6 per cent.

The business will be taken over as going concern as from the 30th day of June, 1900. The Vendors will discharge all liabilities of the Firm existing at that date.

The reason for the conversion of the Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. into a Limited Liability Company is that the Capital of the Vendors has been inadequate for the rapid growth and extension of the business as indicated by the Auditors' report.

The business has in consequence been carried on to some extent by the assistance (with all its disadvantages) of borrowed Capital which it is intended to pay off.

The Company will therefore enjoy advantages which were not at the command of the Vendors.

Mr. John Stanley Smith, who has had the active management of the Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. for the last five years, will, under agreement, continue to manage the same, and will not carry on or be interested in any rival business of the Company, but will devote his whole services to the interests of the Company.

The assets of the Firm to be acquired by the Company consist of:—

(i). The Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Plant, Furnitures, and Fixtures.
(ii). The Book Debts which will be guaranteed by the Vendors.
(iii). The Vendors' Leases.
(iv). The sole rights of sale in India, Burma, and Ceylon of the Pasteur Mallie Filter for a period of about 8 years, with option of extension for a further 10
(v). The sole rights of sale of Odol in India for a period of about 4 years, with power of extension.
(vi). The sole rights of sale of Naftalan.
(vii). The sole rights of sale of Terrol in India, Burma, and Ceylon for a period of about 2 years, with option of extension for a further 10 years.
(viii). Various other Agencies held.
(ix). The Private Formulæ of the Vendors.
(x). The Good-will of the business.

The value of the Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Plant, Fixtures, Book Debts, amounted on June 30th, 1899, to Rs. 4,01,604-8-7 at 1s. 4d. Exchange = £26,740-5-9.

The price to be paid for the Purchase of the business is fixed as under:—

STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, FIXTURES.—Actual value as on June 30th, 1900, on the basis of the prices approved by Mr. Eakin (see his report on the same).

BOOK-DEBTS.—The amount standing on the Books on June 30th, 1900.

It is estimated that the total amount to be adjusted between the Vendors and the Company will be about £25,000 (Rs. 3,75,000).

The Vendors claim the option of taking portion of this amount in Preference Shares.

For the Indian Monopolies, Private Formulæ, Agencies, Leases transferred to the Company by the Vendors .... £12,500 = Rs. 37,500
For the Good Will ....

Total......£15,000; Rs. 2,25,000

In adjustment of this amount the Vendors take all the Ordinary Shares.

The Preference Shares (which, therefore, will be the only ones offered to the Public) are thus fully secured and any balance out of £30,000 not required to adjust the amount due to the Vendors for the Stock-in-Trade and Book-Debts will be cash belonging to the Company, which, with the Stock Book debts is amply sufficient to carry on efficiently the business of the Company.

THE ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT.

MESSRS. BERTIE-SMITH & Co., LTD.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to report that we have scrutinised the Books of the Bombay and Delhi Businesses carried on by Messrs. Bertie-Smith & Co., Wholesale Drug Merchants and East India Agents, for the three years and ten months ending 30th June, 1899, and we find therefrom that the profits (before charging interest on Capital and Loans, and Partners' remuneration) have been as follows:—

FOR THE 2 YEARS Ending 31st August 1897, Rs. 63,898-12-0. (at Ex. 1-4 £ 4,593-5-0.)
(For one year on this basis, Rs. 34,499-6-0.) (at Ex. 1-4 £2,296-12-6.)
FOR THE 10 MONTHS ending 30th June 1898, Rs. 36,415-2-10. (at Ex. 1-4 £2,427-18-7.)
(For one year on this basis, Rs. 48,698-3-5.) (at Ex. 1-4 £2,913-4-3.)
FOR THE YEAR ending 30th June, 1899, Rs. 60,519-4-7. (at Ex. 1-4 £4,034-12-4.)

The profits for the year ending 30th June 1899, are based on the value of the Stocks which amount to Rs. 2,24,113-14-8, as taken by the Vendors and subsequently verified by Mr. Jas. Eakin (Manager, Bombay Drug Department, Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.) and Mr. W. Doyle, of Messrs. C. Hoskins & Co. Chemists and Druggists, Meerut.

We have made a detailed examination of the Outstandings due to the Firm which amount to Rs. 1,65,011-1-5, and provision, which we consider sufficient, has been made for doubtful Debts before arriving at the above profits.

The Bombay Plant, Furniture, and Fittings belonging to the Firm have been valued by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Valuators, Bombay, and amount to Rs. 12,266-12-6.

We may mention that extraordinary expenses have been incurred during the year to 30th June, 1899, amounting to about Rs. 8,000, in connection with bringing the Mallie Filter under the notice of the Indian Government, and these expenses have been entirely written off before ascertaining the profits for that year.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) FERGUSON & IRVINE,
Chartered Accountants.

Bombay, 30th September, 1899.

MESSRS. FERGUSON AND IRVINE,
Chartered Accountants.

Bombay, August 30th, 1899.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that I have carefully examined the Stock-in-Trade belonging to Messrs. Bertie-Smith & Co., at Bombay, and checked the same, as at 30th June, 1899, with the lists prepared by them.

I find and certify that the said lists, as checked, are a correct record of the quantities of stock on hand at that date.

I also consider that the stock has been fairly and properly priced as for a going wholesale concern. Obsolete damaged, and deteriorated goods have been discarded, and all the stock appearing on the sheets is in good saleable condition.

The stock at Delhi has been verified by Mr. W. Doyle (Messrs. C. Hoskins & Co., Meerut, Chemists and Druggists), and I have ascertained that it has been properly priced.

The Bombay Stock amounts to	Rs. 2,03,835	5	7
The Delhi Stock " " "	20,278	9	1
TOTAL	Rs. 2,24,113	14	8

Faithfully yours,

(Sd.) JAMES EAKIN, M.P.S.
Manager, Drug Department,
(A. & N. Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bombay.)

The net profit after deducting Salaries, Rent, &c. (but before charging interest on Capital and Loans and Partners' remuneration) for the year ending June 30th, 1899, was £4,034-12-4, and for the year just ending (as the turn-over has increased considerably) this amount should be an increased one.

A dividend at 6 per cent. on £30,000 absorbs £1,800; thus an ample margin is left to cover any contingencies and should leave a substantial amount for further division.

Vendors are prepared to guarantee the Preferential Dividend of 6 per cent. for a period of three years from date of formation.

On the basis of the Profits for the year ending June 30th, 1899, the following would be approximately the Results to the Preference Shareholders:—

6 per cent. on £30,000 (Rs. 4,50,000) =	£1,800 =	Rs. 27,000-0-0
Managing Director's Salary	£ 800	Rs. 12,000-0-0
For Director's Fees, say	£ 200	Rs. 3,000-0-0
Balance for further disposal of	£1,234-12-4	Rs. 18,419-4-0
Total......	£4,034-12-4	Rs. 60,519-4-0

25 per cent. on this balance which would be payable to the Preference Shareholders...................... £308-13-1
Say a further 1 per cent. which would absorb .... £300-0-0 = Rs. 4,500

Contracts will be entered into between John Stanley Smith and Walter Sidney Smith, the Vendors, of the one part, and R. W. Steid as Agent for and on behalf of the Company on the other, by which the Stock-in-Trade and Book Debts will be transferred to the Company on receipt of the Purchase Money.

A Contract also will be entered into with the Company by John Stanley Smith regarding the management of the Company.

These Contracts, Accountants' Certificate, and Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company. In addition there are the usual trade contracts and contracts or engagements with agents or travellers. Technically such contracts are or may be contracts within the Section of the Companies' Act, but applicants shall be deemed to have had notice and to have waived their right to be supplied with any further particulars of such contracts.

All expenses incurred on Registration will be borne by the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES must be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company with the full amount of the DEPOSIT.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than applied for, the balance will be applied in or towards the payment due on allotment, and the excess will be returned to the Applicant.

Prospectus can be obtained from BERTIE-SMITH and Co., Apollo St., at the Office of this Paper and from the BANKERS and SOLICITORS of the Company.

LIST CLOSES FOR INDIA ON [redacted]TH, 1900.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PIANOFORTES FOR POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET

BOMBAY.

PICTURE FRAMING.

WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING OF ALL SORTS OF PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.

Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

P. D. KANGA & CO.,

16, CHURCH GATE STREET

BOMBAY.

CAUTION

THE PUBLIC are WARNED against PURCHASING LOCKS from the Market Shops, as many have been cheated by the dealers in common Locks under the name of FALSE CHUBB, &c., ; and that the GENUINE CHUBB'S LOCKS could be had from the Undersigned (Sole Agent).

Any person or persons finding any spurious Locks or imitations, may bring them to the Undersigned, who will not only Reward the finder, but will PROSECUTE such dealers.

Common tin boxes painted entirely in black with yellow stripes do not mean in the least degree to be CHUBB'S, which might tend the buyers to purchase simply because they are offered very cheap. It is therefore advisable to PURCHASE CHUBB'S GENUINE articles such as

SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS, &c.,

from the CHUBB'S AGENT.

All Letters, as well as orders will be promptly attended to and despatched with great care.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

FOR

Messrs. CHUBB & SONS' LOCK and SAFE COMPANY, LD.,

37, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£98 5-16—1-16
3 per cent Rentes	£100 3-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ...	£109 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.	£63 1-8 unchanged.
Bar Silver in London	28 7-16 unchanged.
Do in New York	61 7-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17—1-2
Do. in New York	4·87 5-8 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent unchanged.	
Do Short London Bills 3 7-8 per cent	,,
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 per cent	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £125,000, rebought by the Secretary of State for India.

Shipment of Silver to Shanghai £25,000.

The Bank of Englan is reserved 1s 47 per cent. of its liabilities.

LINSEED.—46s. 6d., April-May, Antwerp, sellers easier.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been very steady throughout the week with no change since our last report. The £500,000 advised by Reuter this morning as paid into the Bank of England, completes the £1,500,000 held by the Secretary of State as funds against the supply of gold into this country, which was found to be more than was required.

Very early in the week re-sales by the Bazaar were made for this and next mail at 1s. 4d. Demand being given at the same time to houses at this rate for next mail. Yesterday morning very soon saw a good demand set in for Demand for next mail, at 1s. 4d. with Telegraphic for October at same rate and a 1-32d. higher for Demand, which was met to som extent when most sellers withdraw, leaving one ore two Banks willing to give Demand for the mail of 8th September at 1s. 4d., the Bazaar being good buyers at 1s1-3s 31-32d. this mail and at 1s. 4d. for 8th and 12th September.

The rate for Credits has been fully firm at 1s. 4d. 3-16d. throughout the week, and as we close this rate is only available for to-morrow's mail, 1s. 4 7-32d. being the best for the rest of September with 1s. 4 1-4d. later, but the amount of bills offering ready and forward is extremely limited.

Bank Telegraphic ready	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, Francs ready	1·70
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 202 1-2
Hongkong ,, ...	,, 149
Japan, ,, ...	,, 148 1-2

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.—Yesterday's official report leaves very little to be desired and the prospect for next season is better in every respect than we have seen for some few years past.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady during the week and prices have improved about 5-8 per cent. and declined later on about 1-4 per cent., recovering as we close 1-8 per cent. There have been good many fluctuations during the week under report. On Monday the market opened at Rs. 94-10 and gradually it steadied up to Rs. 95-3, on Thursday closing at Rs. 95-1. To-day the rate opened at Rs. 95 per cent. the settlement passing off quietly at Rs. 95 1-16, and the market closed at Rs. 95 1-8 for ready and Rs. 94-15 for 1st October. From the commencement of the settlement budlees passed at 1-16 difference and later on the difference rose to 3 annas. In the absence of any bad newe from China the market keeps steady and any slight improvement from London always tends to strenghthen it. Money is very easy and about 56 lakhs of Paper have been budleed, which has absorbed the surplus. The Banks have bought ready and sold forward at two annas lower, thus realising 2 per cent. for their money. The Presidency Bank's rate of Interest keeps unchanged. Small clean pieces of paper are reported to have changed hands at 4 to 6 annas higher than ready for large amounts. Port Trust and Municipal Bonds are unchanged at previous quotations.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady and with further peaceful news from China shares are likely to improve in value. Few neglected concerns are in good demand and investors are reported to be taking advantage of the low rates now ruling in the market. Bank of Bombay shares are in good demand and have improved to 1,255 while Commercial Bank shares have declined to 55 with many sellers. Press shares are steady and Mofussils have improved to 390. Miscellaneous hares are steady. Badham's being quoted at 140. Bombay Burmah shares are also steady at 6,625. Marck's are in demand at 139. Kemp's and Treacher's are quiet at 370 and 980, while Phillip's have improved to 28. Port Canning's have changed hands at 520. Mill shares have shown some improvement during the week. Anglo's are steady at 18. Bombay Cotton manufacturing shares are steadya at 450 China's and Currimbhoy's are steady at 445 and 610. David's have changed hands at 280, while Standard's and City of Bombaysbares are in demand at 200 and 650. James Greave's and Leopold's are also in demand at 415 and 162 respectively. Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at 350. Central's and Swadeshi's have changed hands at 1850 and and Ripons are in demand at 550 and 770 respectively. The Petits after touching 1730 declined to 1690, improving at the close to 1715. Railway shares are steady and Tapti Valley shares have changed at 180 xd. while Ahmedabad-Prantej are in demand at 650 xd.

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm both ready and forward more especially for the new year. After last mail left a line of 5000 Tons seeds was reported done for Genoa in the Rubattino at 16s. December to February, and 17s. March to May. Sellers refusing to go on unless at one shilling higher. Early in the week 19s. 6d. was paid for Hamburg for September and 18s. 6d. March, with 17s. paid for Genoa, February, and 17s. 6d. to 18s. March to May.

For Trieste-Venice a good line was booked at 17s. for Seeds, January to April, while for Antwerp and Dunkirk 10s. 16d. for April and 19s. May was offered and refused sellers asking 6d. more.

Later on in the week 17s. 6d. was paid for Hamburg, January shipment, 18s. February, and March 18s. 6d.

The London Br ge has filled up for Dunkirk at 16s. 6d.

The "Eden Hall," discharging at Karachi, has been fixed Calcutta to Dundee at 30s. owing to the Coal strike in Cardiff and the scanty supply of tonnage, as high as 31s. 3d. has been paid in Calcutta.

COALS.—The position is very storng, both near and forward, there being so few sellers.

DESHARGUR.—A line of 4,000 tons was sold, September to December, 1,000 tons a month, at Rs. 15-14 and there is a good enquiry for ready at Rs. 6-4, without attracting sellers.

JARDINES.—500 tons for December is reported sold at Rs. 14-8.

SINGARENI.—A line of 3,000 tons was done for September to December at Rs. 13-8.

RANIGUNE TOPOSIE.—Business is reported for January to May at about Rs. 13.

The following are the quotations :—

		Rs.
Singarini		13 1-2
Deshargur	Bengal	16 1-4
Muir's Navigation	,,	14
Jardines	,,	14 1-4
Seebpore	,,	14 3-4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT.—Market has ruled quiet and we close April-May, at Rs. 4-9-9 to Rs. 4-10, the tendency proceeding to a further decline. White Delhi, Aug.-Sept, is also quiet at Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-1.

LINSEED.—With the exception of some fluctuations has been on the whole firm and with a good demand and no stocks, there are to-day buyers at Rs. 10-7 with very few sellers.

CASTORSEED—Gave way eight annas for a short space but closes firm at Rs. 40 business doing.

RAPESEED.—A considerable amount of business has been done in Berar-Cawnpore which closes steady at Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5. Yellow Cawnpore nominally Rs. 7-11.

POPPYSEED.—Dull at 8 to 8 8.

GINGELLY.—Nothing doing.

Receipts for the week :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	40,928
Linseed	2,804
Rapeseed	130
Gingelly	827
Poppyseed	2,191
Castorseed	7,124

COTTON.—There is very little of importance to report this week, prices generally speaking are lower all round, but the decline has not resulted in any market increase in the demand. Crop accounts continue satisfactory and good reports have come to hand from practically all the districts.

Receipts for the week have amounted to 1,400 bales as against rather over 8,000 bales same week last year and shipments have been 1,200 bales as against 1,500. The total shipments to date being now 399,000 bales or 6,67,000 bales less than in the corresponding months of last season.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz :—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	190	3 29-32d.
do. F. G	180	3 23-32d
do. ,, 15-25th January 1901.	178	3 21-32d.
do. Good	175	3 19-32d.
Khandesh, F. G	200	4 3-32d.
do. ,, January 1901	183	3 13-16d.
Oomra, F. G.	205	4 3-16d.
do. ,, January 1901	193	4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	223	4 17-32d.
Westerns	211	4 5-16d.
Broach, Good 15-25th, March 1901.	214	4 13-32d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 23-32d. plus 3-32. Arrivals closed quiet. F. G. F. Tinnevelly's C. I. F. July-August 4 16-32d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug-Sept	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.	May-June.
5·33	5·12	4·42	4·35	4·33
plus 1	[illegible]	—3	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
,, to Continent	nil.
Mid.-Uplands	9 5-8 unched.
Futures, month of September	8·63 plus 3
,, ,, of December	8·39 unched.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales	1898 Bales
For the week	1,775	7,283	3,511
From 1st Jan. to 30th Aug.	554,663	1,713,073	1,545,730
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	659	1,636	1,279
From 1st Jan. to 30th Aug.	104,070	488,395	428,331
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	312	...	8,218
From 1st Jan to 30th Aug	162,693	434,409	363,173

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1899. cwts.
Wheat for the week	40,928	65,879	2,015
Do from 1st Jan. to 30th Aug.	1,589,942	4,321,857	7,129,8?1
Linseed for the week	2,8?4	14,515	3,?22
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30 h Aug.	634,298	188,077	2,00689
Rapeseed for week	130	35,452	48,978
Do from 1st Jan. to 30th Aug.	535,206	1,757,638	1,748364
Gingellyseed for the week	827	988	3,342
Do from 1st Jan. to 30th Aug.	941,388	1,018,212	11,77,619

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week	......	29,704	......
Do. from 1 Jan. to 30 Aug.	8.	2,794,936	5,362,131
Linseed for the week......	4,017	20,785	12,815
Do. from 1 Jan. to 30 Aug.	681,621	1,855,808	2,019,511
Rapeseed for the week ...	......	94,153	57,704
Do. from 1 Jan. to 30 Aug.	802,765	1,579,393	1,724,444
Gingelly seed for the week	3,750	7,273	......
Do. from 1 Jan. to 30 Aug.	1,213,677	1,349,682	1,349,947

PIECE GOODS.—The market is very quiet owing in a very great measure to Native holidays and as dealers have not been able to sell, they are not keen to buy any further supplies. Owing to the absence of demand from the Districts, Rupee prices seem inclined to ease a little, but as the markets at Home keep very firm, dealers cannot afford to reduce their selling rate to any extent.

There is a small miscellaneous demand for Grey Goods, but for Bleached Cloths the enquiry is still small, and prices do not show any signs of improvement.

IMPORTED YARNS:—The market is steady but current prices are much below those ruling at Home.

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET :—Steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.cts.as.cts
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·50
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6·75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	7·00 to 7·75
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	7·00 to 7·75
Domestics	18 to 27	50 to 66	8 to 16	7·00 to 7·50
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	7·00 to 7·50
Chudders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·75 to 7·25
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·75 to 7·25
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·75 to 7·25
Red Bordered Dhoties	29 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·50 to 8·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·50 to 8·00
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·25 to 7·75
Checks	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·75 to 7·25
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes)				7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET :—Dull.

Twist .... No.	6s Mule, As.	4 1-8 to 4 1-4 per, lb.
,, ... ,,	8s ,, ,,	4 1-4 ,, 4 3-8 ,,
,, ... ,,	10s ,, ,,	4 1-2 ,, 4 3-4 ,,
,, ... ,,	12s ,, ,,	4 5-8 ,, 5 ,,
,, ... ,,	16s ,, ,,	5 1-8 ,, 5 3-8 ,,
,, ... ,,	20s ,, ,,	5 3-8 ,, 5 3-4 ,,
,, ... ,,	24s ,, ,,	6 ,, 6 1-2 ,,
,, ... ,,	30s ,, ,,	7 ,, 7 1-4 ,,
,, ... ,,	40s ,, ,,	7 3-8 ,, 8 ,,

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay during the week compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish.	...	...	9	67263	346162	111088	413623
Barsee and Nugur ...	...	..	...	32118	119976	42388	128840
Berar	...	50	50	77119	451870	128964	615354
Total Oomras...	..	50	59	176500	918008	282440	1157817
Hingunghat	...	104	104	5854	9630	7?53	12468
Dhollera ..	...	...	...	25722	278966	55398	317?68
Broach	...	...	...	19225	120362	41596	122745
Compta & Dharwar.	...	...	671	62048	133437	75168	144829
Westerns ..	..	..	89	241?7	14778	24797	20349
Bengals ...	..	111	131	180846	225109	322711	266964
Sind	...	...	...	18659	7556	26196	7853
Persian ...	..	..	24	10634	194	12149	259
American...	..	..	...	15147	2139	20013	2872
Egyptian ...	...	...	92	8314	2895	11860	2984
Other Sorts	...	100	614	6517	19	7711	22
Total...	...	365	1775	554663	1713073	887892	2055905
Cotton Waste, Fly and Droppings (from Europe) ..	...	..	831	30146	...	36807	..

during the week :—

	Total day's Receipts	Total Receipts for the week	Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900	Total Receipts for same period in 1899
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	276	40928	1589942	4324857
Linseed	335	2804	636298	1886077
Rapeseed	...	130	535206	1756338
Gingellyseed ...	222	827	941388	1018212
Poppyseed	..	2191	412165	536275
Groundnuts ...	...	18	40477	136823
Castorseed	645	7124	370407	720519
Rice	8308	226538	10866351	2038562
Myrabollams...	489	1803	a253406	b...

a Since 1st April 1900. b Not recorded.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 2.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G. Hymns—6, 307, 312 and 32.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns—544, 214 and 27. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Hoyte in B.
Daily Matins at 6-45. a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
No Service.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. F. W. Wood.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. L. E. Linzell.
7 p.m.—Holy Communion.
Wednesday at 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. F. R. Atkins.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion. Psalm 23, 43 and 103; Hymns 333 and 407.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near the School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Merbecke—Hymns 4, 323 & 558.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 163, 25 & 223.
The Offertories for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev.W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
(Prince's Dock.)

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST.
Outside Victoria Dock.
Missionaries—Rev and Mrs F Wood.

7-30 p.m.—Bethel Service and Sermon.
A hearty welcome is extended to all Seamen and strangers in the port.

Mazagon Methodist Episcopal Church.
Wari Bunder Road.

6 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Rev. F. Wood.
7 p.m.—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
8-30 a.m.—United Sunday School.
"Children's Day" Service in the Grant Road Methodist Episcopal Church.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, (Choral). Preacher Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong, (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Fr. Nicholson.
Alms for Society for promoting Christian knowledge.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 166, 307, 553 and 178.
4-45 p.m.—Childrens Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 626, 260 and 477.

Daily Services.

8 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 130 tune 109; Hymns 189, 71 1st tune and 284.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-30 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in the Vestry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 65 v. 1-5 tune 144; Hymns 97, 333 and 297.
Anthem—Lord now lettest Thou Thy servant depart.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 242, 273, 191 and 20.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

8 a.m.—Matins and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KERR—August 28, at Monghyr, the wife of George Eugene Kerr, of the Monghyr Municipality, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GORMAN—SANDFORD—August 29, at Podanur, John Joseph Gorman, only son of Mr Marace Gorman, of Tipperary (Ireland), to Florence Louise, eldest daughter of Mr A H Loader, Locomotive Foreman, M R C, Podanur.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

THE political world is in presence of a new grouping of the Powers. Russia, having resolved to put an end to the notion that she was at war with China, represented to the United States that the time had come when the Allied Forces should be withdrawn from Peking, the ostensible object of the occupation having been attained by the relief of the Legations. The American Government replied that before withdrawing the American troops, there should be a guarantee for the security of trade and an assurance that there should be no recurrence of the recent disturbances. This gave Russia the opening she desired. She announced to the American Government that the Dowager-Empress would guarantee the security of trade and prevent a recurrence of disturbances. America courteously announced that in those circumstances she would withdraw her troops so that the Imperial Court should return to Peking. It may be taken for granted that M. Delcasse will support this policy and urge the withdrawal of troops from Peking. Such a denouement would be a diplomatic defeat for the German Emperor, who made it known that it was his intention to utilise German power and German diplomacy to take full advantage of the present circumstances, for such an opportunity might not recur for centuries. What line will Lord Salisbury take? It was noted for some time past that there was a growing distrust of Germany and her designs on the part of Russia. It is scarcely conceivable that the Foreign Office could commit itself to the support of schemes of German aggrandisement, which it is obvious would be distasteful to other Powers. Besides it has been declared over and over again by the Berlin Government that the fundamental rule of German policy is to avoid giving umbrage to Russia. Japan which has made herself supremely happy in the occupation of the Summer Palace will not be in any hurry to retire. The next step in this remarkable evolution in the policy of the Allies, who were never tired of dwelling upon the complete unanimity which actuated them all, will be to show their hands. Russia has put her cards on the table. She will vouch for the bona fides of the Empress-Dowager and will see that there is no recurrence of disturbances. The United States has addressed the Powers, strongly urging the acceptance of Li-Hung-Chang as plenipotentiary to negociate terms of peace, a desire cordially shared by Russia and France. Meanwhile he is being detained, full powers and all, on board a ship of war as if he were a dangerous character. It would be as well if Lord Salisbury could see reason to restrict the absolute discretion entrusted to the British Admiral. It must not be forgotten that France has deliberately asserted her right to send a gunboat up the Yangtsze Kiang, and a battalion of French infantry has been landed at Shanghai to give support and emphasis to the landing of a contingent of Annamite troops in that great seaport. In Amoy the Japanese have landed a strong force to keep order, which does not appear to have been in any wise disturbed. The British have also taken the precaution to land troops at this important port.

THE Hon. B. K. Bose, speaking in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy in March, 1900, urged the necessity of consideration for the condition of a people almost wholly depending, directly or indirectly on agriculture. "The question of assessment," he said, "is with them a question of life or death. The slightest excess beyond what they can pay with ease is sure to have disastrous after-consequences. . A change in the shape of an abatement has been already introduced. Liberal remissions have also been given. But something more than such makeshifts as temporary remissions or reductions is, I submit, now needed in the best interests of the country." The honorable member's suggestions for bettering the condition of the people are a readjustment of revenue and rent charges on land on the basis of existing facts, to relieve the agriculturists of their present burden of debt, and to increase irrigation facilities. This might be done by the construction of storage tanks, many of which were constructed, mainly, he says, in pre-British days in the Central Provinces, and "where the crude, untrained village headmen succeeded, British scientific skill is bound to attain greater success." Other members followed the same practical line of provision against future famines. The Hon. A. Charles pointing to the fact that it was often a mere toss up whether tanks, reservoirs and similar contrivances to catch and collect water, should be empty or partially filled, said that something more than the excavation of canals on a grand scale remains to be done and redone continuously and at frequent cost. In his view, in order to ascertain the actual needs in this direction, it is indispensable that every year statements should be prepared for each tank or reservoir showing its traditional or recorded capacity, the actual quantity it did hold, the reasons, why, if such be the case, the quantity fell short of the traditional or recorded quantities and whether repairs or improvements are necessary. Reports should also be called for, as to the places where facilities exist for a series of wells to supplement other irrigational works in times of drought. In this matter it is systematic and not isolated effort on the part of Government that is required. Mr. Charles also referred to the financial side of the question, observing that as bearing on famine a permanent settlement of the land assessment the necessity of which was recognised thirty-five years ago, is of vital importance. So far as the classification of the soil and the Government share of the produce are concerned, a settlement in the opinion of Mr. Charles should be finally made and all future revisions should solely depend on an advance in prices over a number of years. In this way alone can the ryot be restored to the benefits he once enjoyed.

These and the views of many other representative men of the same character are reproduced by Mr. Romesh Dutt in his book on "Famines in India" to support the conclusions at which he arrives. What India wants now, he says, is an extensive system of irrigation and a crore of rupees out of the crore and a half of the annual famine grant should be spent every year on protective irrigation works. He enters into the history of famines before the present one and the financial relations of the cultivator of British India with the Government. On the subject of the Land Revenue Mr. Dutt refutes a number of fallacies that prevail in some quarters regarding that impost. "If," he says, "there is one thing which has come out clearly in the controversies on this subject by responsible officials, it is that the land revenue of India is not rent." It would be honest and candid, he adds, to recognise that the land revenue of India is a tax, and a very heavy tax, on the people. But whether the revenue be called a tax or rent the cultivators feel the burden of it if an unduly large share of their produce be taken by the State. In some parts of Madras and Bombay the Government ordinarily demands from the cultivators thirty per cent. or more of the produce of the soil. That constitutes a grievance for which redress is sought. It is fallacious to estimate, as was done by the Famine Commission of 1878, the incidence of land revenue in India on the supposed gross produce of an entire province. That calculation gave the proportion of land revenue to the possible produce of India as ranging from three to eight per cent. But the per centages of revenue on the actual gross produce of the land works out at between five and six per cent. in Bengal, between eight and ten per cent. in Northern India, between twelve and thirty-one per cent. in Madras and in Bombay probably higher. Averages are no safe guide and Mr. Dutt rightly observes that for the practical administrative purpose of fixing the land revenue evenly and moderately in those tracts and in those individual cases where it presses hard, the supposed average for all India is of little value. Regarding the proportion of land revenue to produce in Bombay Mr. Dutt quotes from the letters of Mr. Vaughan Nash, the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" who had some talk with substantial farmers at the village of Nagbode. Though all were considered to be men of substance they had suffered heavily by the famine. One man last year paid 116 rupees land revenue on eighty-four acres and after paying a hundred rupees to the money-lender had seventy rupees left for himself and family. Another whose farm was mortgaged to the extent of 3,000 rupees estimated his last year's produce at 375 rupees, of which he paid 104 to Government. Two hundred rupees went in the purchase of bullocks, the wages of servants and other expenses of cultivation. The rest was utilised in the maintenance of himself and family. There were other cases where after meeting the Government and other demands last year there was little left to live upon; while in this year of blight all had suffered by the loss of their cattle and the absence of produce from the soil.

In dealing with the land revenue of British India it is fallacious to compare it, as is sometimes done, with the figures that exist relating to the assessment of the Mahomedan Emperors. The collections realised by the administrators of the Grand Moghul greatly differed on the side of reduction from the amount of the demand. Early in this century it was pointed [illegible] administrators were trying to continue the severe rates of the Government of the Nawab of Oudh, "without the same elasticity in realising." It should also be remembered that the whole of the Moghul revenues derived from the land were spent in the country and thus the tax was less heavily felt as a whole than is the case when so much treasure or product of the people's toil is absolutely withdrawn from the land. Spent in the country the Moghul land revenues, says Mr. Dutt, fructified agriculture and the industries and flowed back to the people in one shape or another. "Spent on the army it maintained and fed the people; spent in the construction of great edifices or in articles of luxury it encouraged arts and industries; spent in the construction of roads and irrigation canals it directly benefited agriculture." The argument that the people of a country can better bear heavy taxation when its proceeds flow back to them than when a large portion of it is sent out of the country is beyond cavil. And the writer may be pardoned if in times of stress like the present the glamour of the past has a trifle obscured his vision in regard to some of the permanent advantages now existing. But on the main contention it is not reasonably possible to disagree with Mr. Dutt. The late Sir George Wingate, in describing the "cruel, crushing effect" of the tribute exacted from India, said that so far as benefit to the country was concerned the amount derived from taxation which is annually sent out of India might as well be thrown into the sea. There is no return to the classes from whom the taxes are drawn. The conclusion, therefore to which Mr. Dutt comes, is that the land revenue in this country is a tax on rent which should be limited everywhere to a maximum of fifty per cent. of the customary rents or ten per cent. of the average produce as in Northern India and as is consistent with the laws of Eastern nations. That where not permanently fixed the land revenue should not be revised oftener than once in thirty years, that no enhancement should be permitted except on the ground of actual increase in the assets of landlords, or the prices of crops, as was proposed by Lord Ripon, and, lastly, that the remittance of a large portion of Indian revenues out of India should be checked by an honest endeavour to reduce the public debt, the "home charges" and the military expenditure. The last pages of the book are devoted to a plea for greater representation of the people in the Government administration. What he and those who agree with him contend is that in the interests of good administration it is necessary that Indian opinion should be represented on the Executive Councils both in England and India. Representation is unfortunately not a panacea for all the ills that afflict a community, neither does the possession of a vote secure to the individual the things which he fondly imagines the franchise will bring to him. The poet speaks of "the freeman casting with unpurchased hand the vote that shakes the turrets of the land," but the voter not infrequently finds that he is unable to shake anything. Howbeit, Mr. Dutt believes that it would improve British administration in India if each Indian Province sent one member to the Viceroy's Executive Council and one member to the Council of the Secretary of State for India. Half the members of the Provincial Executive Council should also, he considers, be representatives of the people, while the Legislative Councils should be further increased by each district of the Province being allowed to send one member. The nominated and official members should also be added to if considered necessary, and the new Councils thus constituted might meet several days in each week to discuss questions relating to law and administration. On that subject it can only be observed that the prospect of a further increase in the amount of questions asked at the Legislative Councils cannot be regarded with absolute equanimity. In the "dreary drip of dilatory declamation" the Mother of Parliaments, whom Mr. Dutt seems to have taken as his model, if not the best possible guide to follow. Lord Northcote was somewhat taken aback by the flow of eloquence that can be let loose in a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. Were the number of orators considerably increased the sittings would have to be prolonged, and it is doubtful if business would be got through in time for anything like effective legislation.

THE lecture by the Hon'ble Mr. Chandawarkar on "Telang as a Student" will be read with special interest just now as it is exactly seven years to-day since the late Mr. Justice Telang died. Telang's career was an exemplary one in many ways; but that side of it which his friend brought prominently to the notice of his young hearers was, perhaps, the most interesting and deserves to be closely imitated by his countrymen. He was essentially a man of culture, assiduous in self-improvement as well as zealous in all kinds of reform. He was a student to the end of his days and "died learning." Like Chaucer's scholar, "gladly wolde he lerne and gladly teche," and all the lore that he acquired with persistent labour he taught, but first he followed it himself. His friend clearly pointed out his methods of study which our young men would do well to follow. At college he did not distinguish himself much in the usual line of scholarships and prizes and a first class. But it was after he had taken his degree that he set earnestly about acquiring real culture and knowledge, regardless of the tangible inducements which urge students at college to devote themselves to study. This aim he steadily pursued through life, though later he became a busy professional as well as public man with many calls on his time. He thereby acquired a remarkable versatility of tastes and pursuits, which is often the true note of culture, and which has been very well characterised by a writer in a sketch of his life that he published some years ago:—"That a professor should be learned and a lawyer should be studious was a matter of course; but that a judge of the High Court should carry on an elaborate controversy on the abstruse point of the age of a Brahman philosopher of antiquity with a college professor; that a lawyer should travel so far beyond his province as to lecture to an audience of professed students of history on the Mahratta politics of a bygone age and yet be up to date in his Law Reports to the latest case; that the Vice-Chancellor of the University should think of translating Thomas a Kempis for Mahratta schoolboys; that an antiquary, excelling in dry research the veriest dry-as-dust, should be a poet and have successfully tried his hand at blank verse in the most difficult foreign language, this was enough to startle society, both high and low. This remarkable versatility made his influence very extensive." Though it is now seven years since he died no biography of him on an adequate scale has yet been published. Mr. Karkaria has written a brief sketch, from which we have just quoted, and Mr. Chandavarker has given interesting lectures on some aspects of his career. The task remains unfulfilled of giving to his countrymen a detailed life of Kashinath Trimbuck Telang, a man of wide culture, high principle and enlightened mind. His example and success should encourage Hindus to shrink from no labour in the effort to rise to the level which he with his great gifts attained while still young.

AN observer at Gulmarg, Kashmir, reports the occurrence of three severe shocks of earthquake on Monday, lasting about three minutes.

THERE were ten fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Tuesday and nine deaths from that cause, the total mortality being 89.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. Don Balduino left Aden for Bombay at 9 a.m. yesterday and expected to arrive in Bombay on Wednesday.

THE Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway telegraps to us stating that repairs to the breached portion of the line at Coleroon have progressed so far that vehicles can now be run across, and that the booking of through traffic has been resumed without restrictions.

MR. DUNSTERVILLE represents the Madras Railway at the Railway Conference, and Mr. Dwane, the [illegible] representative, and the Barsi Light Railway, Bengal Central and Calcutta Port Commissioners have not yet replied.

THE Mahomedan community yesterday celebrated the silver jubilee of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, with unexampled enthusiasm. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated, and his Excellency Kadri Bey, the Turkish Consul, visited all the mosques, which were thronged.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 25th instant show 629 deaths, as against 449 in the previous week. The figures are :—Mysore State, 281, Bombay Presidency, 160, Calcutta, 84, Bombay City, 75, Madras Presidency, 11. The steadily mounting mortality is now three times what it was at the end of July.

THE total cases from cholera since the 3rd August are now 271 and the deaths 159. One death has occurred during the last two days in each of the following—Alwar Infantry, 8th and 19th Bengal Lancers, 19th and 28th Punjab Infantry, Depot 28th Madras Infantry, and H. Battery, R. H. A., Meerut. Three deaths are reported in Poonamalee bazaar.

ONE of the results of the late arrival of the monsoon this year was that sowings of sesamum were everywhere retarded. But though operations began late, they were made under favourable conditions, and the crop is reported to be coming on well; and provided the season continues helpful, a big outturn may be expected. In the Punjab and Bombay there is a decline in the acreage sown, and in the case of the Western Presidency the reduction of oil-seed sowings appears to have been due to the desire to replace the exhausted stock of food-grains. No other provinces, however, report a decrease in the area sown, and some show an increase.

To meet a much felt want for medical aid by resident visitors, their servants and the inhabitants of villages in the neighbourhood of Nathia Gali and Dunga Gali in the Murree Hills, it has been decided to establish a dispensary at Nathia Gali from the 15th April to the 15th of October in each year. In the event of a Government commissioned medical officer not being at any time available to supervise the dispensary and attend those entitled to his services, it is hoped that a fully qualified medical man of one or other of the missionary societies in the Punjab may be found whose health makes a change to the hills desirable. An allowance will be attached to the duty.

PROPOSALS are being made to reorganise all Volunteer Light Horse Corps in the Bengal Command into Mounted Infantry, and the views of members of the various corps are being obtained. It is pointed out that mounted volunteers are much more likely to be of value as riflemen, whose forte is marksmanship coupled with mobility and a knowledge of the country, than in the role of cavalry. Seeing the value of Lumsden's Horse and other mounted corps in South Africa, the Lieutenant-General Commanding feels confident that the corps in his command will willingly accept the new conditions of service, and thus become of more use to the Empire than they are under their present organisation. If the proposals now being made should have the effect of creating real interest in their work on the part of mounted volunteers, they would undoubtedly be beneficial, and it is high time something should be done in this direction.

ONE has not heard of the Mad Mullah for many months, observes the "Pioneer," but he is still in the land of the living, though he does not show any signs of lively fanaticism. He is said to be living in the Swat Kohistan, well to the north of Chakdarah, the British outpost nearest to him, and he has still a few faithful followers with him. The Swatis and their neighbours tolerate his presence, but they have lost all their old enthusiastic admiration of the man who led them in 1897 and tried ineffectually to raise a second "jehade" in November, 1898. One can never foresee what course the fanaticism of Pathan tribesmen will take, but it may be noted as a significant fact that since the death of General Ghulam Hyder, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief at Jallalabad, the mullahs in the tribal country have been singularly quiet. Having lost their great supporter, they appear to have no heart to make any fresh effort against the British Government, either on the Malakand-Chitral line or in the Peshawar and Kohat borders.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHEIN will shortly publish a history of Vijayanagar (Hampi)—the ruined city in the Madras Province, once the metropolis of a powerful Hindu kingdom—based on some valuable Portuguese chronicles of the sixteenth century, recently discovered and published in Portuguese by Senhor David Lopes, of Lisbon. The author Mr. Robert Sewell, has translated the chronicles into English, and given them as an appendix to his own history. The newly discovered chronicles, says "Literature," "are of great historical importance, giving a detailed and graphic account of the city at the time of its greatest grandeur written on the spot by Portuguese merchants who were deeply impressed by its extent and wealth. The volume will be entitled A Forgotten Empire and the first part will contain a historical treatise by Mr. Sewell on the period from the foundation of the city in 1336 to its destruction by the Mahomedans of the Deccan in 1565, when it is described as being 22 miles round. The ruins now cover about nine square miles.

AT a time when this province is slowly recovering from a disastrous drought, writes the Lahore paper, there is a grim sort of irony in the announcement that another part of the country is slowly recovering from a disastrous flood. What makes the comparison more bitter is that planters in north-east India were actually praying the rain-clouds to go at the very moment that planters in north-west India were praying the rain-clouds to come. Both supplicated in vain: the crops in the north-east were drowned, while those in the north-west died of thirst. In the usual prosaic style of a departmental publication, the report of the Government cinchona plantation in Sikkim for the year 1899-1900, the year of famine reads as follows on the subject of the rainfall :—"The rainfall for the year ending 31st December 1899 was the hediest recorded since the establishment of the Government cinchona plantation in Sikkim 36 years ago. The quantity registered at Mungpoo was 169·98 inches against an average of 121·38 inches for the preceding 25 years. A disastrous rain-storm which passed over the Darjeeling district on the night of the 24—25th September, did considerable damage to the plantation. On the main division of the plantation a number of small landslips occurred among the cinchonas, and many breaches were made in the roads, but no very serious harm was done. On the Rungbee division, however, which came within the area seriously affected by the storm, several large landslips occurred. As a result, about 65 acres under cinchona were injured or destroyed. This is exclusive of the damage done to the main roads leading from the plantation to the Tista Valley, Kunseong and Darjeeling, respectively all of which were for some time rendered impassable. The continuous wet weather which prevailed throught out the year from early in April till late in September, was unfavourable to the growth of cinchonas." ly only a few of those 160 inches of rain could have fallen in the Punjab!

THE reason, says a Parliamentary correspondent, why Viscount Templetown could force his revered leaders to withdraw Clause 4 of the Irish Local Government Bill in the House of Lords was that, if he had taken a division, the fact that only a dozen peers were present, instead of the thirty necessary to a division, would have been formally revealed, and the measure would have been automatically postponed for a day. The prospect of delaying the prorogation beyond Wednesday, or of summoning supporters to the House, filled Ministers with horror. They tried to soften Viscount Templetown. The two Lord Chancellors made four speeches at him, while Lords Lansdowne and Pembroke plied him with private exhortation, an exercise in which the Irish Lord Chancellor took part between his speeches. Lord Templetown never faltered for a moment. It was the Government that had to give way.

MANY statistics have been given as to the manner in which, and at what cost, the "inner man" of the body politic at St. Stephen's has been sustained during the Session which is now closing, but even more interesting perhaps is the comparison of the work of the commissariat department with that of the two previous years. In 1898, for instance, the total number of meals served was 72,974; in 1899 it fell to 72,208, and this year to as low as 66,402. Luncheons have fallen from 19,209 in 1898 to 10,558 this Session; dinners from 21,730 to 19,375; and teas from 31,705 to 30,379, although last year when the weather was more favourable for terrace festivities, and the war had not depleted the ranks of the entertainers, the record of 32,263 was reached. Notwithstanding these somewhat depressing figures, the Kitchen Committee made a profit of £2,835, as against only £770 in 1898; but it must be remembered that in the last-named year they laid out £4,613 in wine, which has been added to since, so that the value of the stock cellared is now about £6,000.

THE President of the French Republic and Madame Loubet gave a dinner at the Elysee in honour of the Shah. The dinner took place in the ball room, where a horseshoe table was laid. The decorations of this table, says a correspondent, consisted in statuettes of Sevres "biscuit" and flowers, orchids being in profusion. The Shah was in full uniform—one might almost say, in full diamonds, for he carries all his Crown jewels about his person, including a diamond the size of the Koh-i-noor in his fez—and wore the Red Ribbon of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He had on his right the President of the Republic, and on his left Madame Loubet. The President wore the Persian Order of Temsal Homeyour, conferred upon him the highest order of the Persian Empire, as along with it goes a miniature portrait of the Shah set in diamonds. Madame Loubet wore grey velvet laid over with Chantilly lace and spangled with silver [illegible] Ministers, the Executive Staff of the Exhibition, &c. Bands played and choruses sang during the dinner, which was followed by a display of fireworks in the garden.

MAJOR D. SEMPLE, R. A. M. C., in charge of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, has had a busy time since he began treating patients. On the 22nd he had 2 European officers and 18 soldiers, 2 sepoys, 2 civilian Europeans, and 5 natives under his charge, or 29 in all. One of the civilians came from Allahabad and the other from Lahore. In some instances the dogs which have bitten the patients have been secured and killed, experiments afterwards showing clearly they had been suffering from rabies. One patient, a sowar of the Central Indian Horse, had been badly bitten on the leg by a jackal; four others had been bitten in the face, and the enteric method of treatment is being followed in their case. Major Semple is doing other good work besides inocuation for hydrophobia; he has prepared some typhoid vaccine and this will soon be available for use. As it will keep for a year a reserve supply can always be maintained. In the course of time we shall be able to judge of the effects secured by the anti-rabic treatment in India, and it is to be hoped the success gained will be equal to that in Paris and St. Petersburgh.

IT is nearly four years (a correspondent at Courmaveur writes) since King Humbert rode up to Gressoney, one Sunday morning, and walked arm-in-arm with the Queen to mass, at the parish church. The King wore, as they say in Italy, "a burgher's suit" (era vestito di Borghese). The Queen, as is usual with her when in that valley, wore the red cloth, black velvet, gold-braided, local costume, with something like a Spanish mantilla upon her handsome head. A stately dame, one of Queen Margherita's subjects, when I told her of the Royal couples' progress, so attired, through the green valley and the village street, exclaimed: "This is too much! The Queen, in peasant dress, on the King's arm!" But the valley costume is as far before the "burgher's suit," as the high comb and lace veil of Spanish fashion is finer than the "bowler hat" that the poor King donned that bright Sunday morning. People noticed how nearly white his short hair had grown; and how his shoulders, which had formerly a military squareness, drooped, and seemed narrowed. Anglo-Romans, who had watched the King with sympathy through many winters, dated his changed appearance from that fatal Abyssinian campaign.

A NEW type of locomotive has recently been started on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. With regard to the general features of the engine; there are four high-pressure cylinders, all coupled to one axle. The valves for the inside cylinders are placed between them, and are worked direct from the link motion. The valves for the outside cylinders are on the top of the cylinders and are fitted with a relief ring or piston, and actuated by a rocking shaft, the lower arm of which is coupled to the intermediate spindle by a small die-block. Therefore, although there are four cylinders, there are only the usual two sets of valve gear, eccentrics, &c; and as the outside cranks are arranged opposite to the inside cranks, the reciprocating masses balance each other. Besides the balancing just referred to, Engineering says the following leading points have been aimed at in working out the design: To obtain subdivision of power, and thus relieve or reduce the knocking which main bearings suffer when high-pressure steam is admitted alternately to the opposite ends of a large cylinder, also to secure increased crankpin area, and consequent reduction in wear of big end brasses.

ITALY has a peculiar interest for English people. A remarkable proof of this is to be found in the publication in Rome of a first-rate monthly review in the English language. It is called "The Italian Review, and in it authors English and Italian, but chiefly the latter, deal with the varied aspects of Italian life and art. "An Italian Deputy," a designation which, we believe, hides the identity of an important member of the assembly at Monte Citorio, deals with the present economic and political condition of Italy, and has no difficulty in proving by statistics that (in spite of a faulty currency and a stringent protectionist tariff) the country has grown far richer since the abolition of the little independent States, while there has been an enormous increase in the population. But what does the writer mean by saying that because the excess of imports over exports is now less than it was, the "difference against us" has been thereby diminished? According to this theorist, Italy would be in a very bad way indeed if all necessaries of life were given by foreign nations to the Italians for no return at all. The Commendatore Giacomo Boni, director of the excavations at the Roman Forum, writes authoritatively of the recent discoveries in the Temple of Vesta, and there are many other readable articles in this noteworthy periodical, which, we may add, is exceedingly well printed.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA AND THE DOWAGER-EMPRESS.

AMERICAN NOTE TO THE POWERS.

MARCH OF THE ALLIES THROUGH THE IMPERIAL CITY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Russia has informed America that the Dowager-Empress is willing to guarantee the security of trade and prevent a recurrence of further disturbances.

America thereupon intimated that she was willing to withdraw her forces from Peking and permit the Imperial party to return.

An American note to the Powers strongly favours accepting Li-Hung-Chang as the plenipotentiary to negotiate peace.

A meeting of Foreign Ministers and Commanders was held at Peking on the 25th instant at which it was decided that in commemoration of the capture of Peking the Allies should march through the Imperial City on the 28th instant. The inmates of the Palace have been assured that they will be treated with every consideration.

Replying to a request of the Germans at Hankow, for the protection of German interests on the Yangtsze, the Emperor William has telegraphed to the Consul that protection will be provided on the arrival of the nine warships now en route for China.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transport Formosa has proceeded north from Hongkong.

The British cruiser Isis has landed sixty Marines on the British concession at Amoy.

A battalion of French troops has been landed at Shanghai.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The deficiency of Subordinate Medical Officers to meet the requirements for China at this time of plague and famine is still a good deal felt and further measures have accordingly been sanctioned by Government to increase the number available. These include (1) the taking over temporarily by the Military Assistant Surgeons of the charge of Cantonment Hospitals now held by Civil Hospital Assistants, 2) the immediate holding of the final examinations for the third year of native military pupils at Poona and Ahmedabad Medical Schools and (3) an offer to retired hospital assistants of re-engagement in cases where they are still fit for military duty.

All public followers of corps and departments, including clerks and Commissariat agents and subordinates who have proceeded to China, are to be permitted to make family remittance by means of free postal money orders.

The Government of India have sanctioned the despatch to China of a third Native General Hospital of 500 beds, already being held in readiness, also the equipment of a fifth Native General Hospital of 500 beds at Calcutta, for despatch hereafter if required.

The services of Lieutenants Harold and Headlam, of the Indian Marine now at Taku, have been provisionally placed at the disposal of the Principal Naval Transport Officer in that station.

PENSIONS AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.

MORE LIBERAL INTERPRETATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

A despatch has been received from the Secretary of State, announcing that a more liberal interpretation has recently been adopted by the War Office, as regards the grant of pensions and compassionate allowances to widows and orphans of officers dying as a result of war services, will also apply to families of officers of the Indian Staff Corps.

Under the rules hitherto in force such widows and children have been debarred from receiving pensions or allowances when possessed of any considerable means of their own.

This restriction is now removed with effect from 1st April 1898.

The concession therefore applies to cases arising out of the last Egyptian Campaign as well as from the war in South Africa and the China operations.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Berar Volunteer Rifles —J. Fairweather becomes Second Lieutenant.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles—Captain Evans resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant T. Rowsell, R. I. M., officiates as Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, vice Elderton.

Lieutenant De Burgh, Indian Marine, has three months' extension of leave at Home.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

POONA, Aug. 31.

Lord Northcote visited the Deccan College this morning at 10-30. His Excellency was received by Mr. Selby, the Principal, who was waiting at the entrance. The Principal afterwards introduced the other Professors and Fellows of the College. Then the party went round the College building, the library hall and the students' quarters. His Excellency was next led to the new hall, where all the Under-Graduates of the College met in their academic costumes. The Principal, after narrating a short history of the Gymkhana, requested his Excellency to become its patron. He regretted that there was none among the professorial staff who was a good cricketer and wished that the chair of mathematics should be filled by one who in addition to being a good mathematician should be a good bowler too. His Excellency consented to become patron of the gymkhana and advised the students to look upon their discomfiture for the Northcote Shield as a pleasure postponed. His Excellency gave hope of considering the Principal's suggestions regarding the qualifications for the occupant of the chair of mathematics. His Excellency was pleased with the comfortable accommodation of the students and congratulated them on having an excellent professorial staff. On behalf of the members of the gymkhana the general secretary expressed their deep appreciation of the high compliment paid to them by his Excellency readily consenting to become of patrontheir gymkhana. Three cheers were given to his Excellency as he sat in his carriage.

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 8-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 1-8
Bar Silver	28 7-16

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £35,400,000, Increase £2,000,000; Public Deposits £9,200,000, Decrease £1,200,000; Other Deposits £40,000,000, Decrease £1,200,000; Other Securities £26,000,000, Decrease £2,700,000; Notes and Gold £23,300,000, Increase £2,100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities. Silver to Shanghai £25,000.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELEASE OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

THE BOERS FRUSTRATED IN NATAL.

LONDON, Aug. 31

An attack on Ladybrand is considered imminent. The Boers under Commandant Roux are camped in the adjacent mountains.

The telegraph wire between Ladybrand and Winburg has been cut.

A disastrous cyclone has taken place at Mafeking, and scarcely a structure escaped.

The Camp was levelled to the ground, and the sick and wounded suffered terribly and a few were killed and many injured.

All the British prisoners, who were at Nooitgedacht have been released and are rejoining their regiments.

Lord Roberts is at Watervalboven.

President Kruger, with the other Transvaal officials, is now at Nelspruit. [Five or six stations nearer the Portuguese frontier.]

The Boers have been frustrated in their attempt to destroy the railway in Natal and have retired across the Buffalo River after suffering severe losses.

Strathcona's Corps has reached Watervalonder.

Trains are now arriving at Machadodorp.

General Botha has ordered the burghers to return their Mausers to a Government commission until he is able to issue ammunition.

General Buller is pursuing the Boers and has joined Generals French and Pole Carew at Helvetia where they attacked and drove out the enemy's rear-guard from the adjacent heights.

The majority of the Boers with their guns are going to Barberton and a few have retired northwards.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

It is officially certified that bubonic plague exists at Glasgow.

Eleven cases have occurred so far.

RECORD SCORING.

Ranjitsinhji has made twelve centuries in cricket this season which is a record.

THE TAFFVALE STRIKE.

The Taffvale strike has been settled.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Valetta, with the homeward mails of the 25th instant, arrived here at 11 a.m., to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Classes of instructions in the use of explosives have been sanctioned to be held annually at Kohat, Bannu, and Dehra Ismail Khan in view of the introduction of organisation in regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force to enable them to carry out small demolitions with safety, thereby removing the defect in arrangements now existing on the frontier for the rapid despatch of fully equipped small columns against local risings or marauding bands of outlaws.

Major Appleton, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Command to succeed Major Day as Sub-district Consulting Royal Engineer at Quetta.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, Aug. 31.

The events open to officers of the British and Native Corps have drawn well and should result in keen competition, especially in the mounted events. The cup presented by the officers of the 4th Bombay Cavalry for section tent-pegging is again sent up for competition this year.

The Deolali and Erinpura Irregular Forces have not sent any competitors but in their places the 4th Bombay Rifles from Mhow are sending representatives.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Colonel Stokes, British Service, on vacating appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District, will proceed to England, travelling at public expense.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—1st Bombay Lancers—Captain Hooton, I.M.S., 19th Bombay Infantry, officiating medical charge, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, I.M.S., on sick leave.

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Major French, I.M.S. (Bengal), to officiating medical charge, vice Major Fooks, I.M.S., on field service in China.

9th Bombay Infantry—Major Prall, I.M.S., to officiating medical charge, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Willis, I.M.S., transferred temporarily to Civil Department.

21st Bombay Infantry—Major Mistri, I.M.S., to officiating medical charge, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, I.M.S., transferred temporarily to Civil Department.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Oldfield, now doing duty with the 35th Battery Royal Field Artillery, on promotion to that rank, has been posted to the 32nd Battery Royal Field Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Ingpen has been posted from 137th to 29th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India.

The appointment of 2nd-Lieutenant Lumsden, Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 25 Company, Western Division, is notified in Bombay Command Orders, dated 3rd August, has been cancelled.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, the undermentioned Officers, promoted to Captains, are directed to proceed to South Africa with the least possible delay to join the units to which they have been posted, travelling at public expense :—Lieutenant Ingles, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; and Lieutenant Roshi, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

The undermentioned Officer has passed tests for his retention in the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieutenant Burke, 25th Bombay Rifles.

The undermentioned Officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd-Lieutenant Troup, 1st Battalion Buffs (East Kent Regiment) and 2nd-Lieutenant Baldwin, 1st Battalion Buffs (East Kent Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Captain Browne, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; and Captain Price, 30th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Buffs 1st Battalion, Major Holme, for 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India; Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Major Shuldnam Lye, for 6 months, on private affairs; Indian Subordinate Medical Department, 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Nunes, for 6 months, on medical certificate in India.

POONA HANDICAP RACES.

Handicaps for the Governor's Cup, distance round the course, and for the Western India Stakes, distance 1 1-4 miles, to be run in the forthcoming Poona Races, are published :—

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Evensong, 10 st.; Eclipse, 9st. 1lb.; Gildis, 9st.; Lady Newbrook, 8st. 7lb.; Hyderi, 8st.; Chand, 7st. 11lb.; Angler, 7st. 6lb.; Shanavaz, 7st. 5lb.; Hakeem, 7st. 5lb.; Atlas, 7st. 4lb.; Secunder, 7st. 3lb.; India, 7st. 2lb.; Brandy, 6st 13lb.; Mameluke, 6st. 12lb.; Chungiz, 6st. 12lb.; Chieftain, 6st. 11lb.; Earl, 6st. 7lb.; and Soheil, 6st. 4lb.

WESTERN INDIAN STAKES HANDICAP.

Cherry, 9st. 12lb.; Kelso, 8st. 12lb.; Brave Himyar, 8st. 12lb.; Vidette, 8st 11lb.; Simon, 8st. 10lb.; Security, 8st. 10lb.; Up Guards, 8st. 7lb.; Gnullo, 8st 5lb.; Aille, 8st. 1lb.; Chokebore, 8st.; Pope, 7st. 10lb.; Ayrdale, 7st. 7lb.; Harkaway, 7st. 5lb.; De Welton, 7st. 4lb.; Orion, 7st. 1lb.; Messmate, 6st. 11lb.; and Peerage, 6st. 5lb.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

A meeting of those interested in the Poona Horse Show was held at the Gymkhana Club this evening under the presidency of General Burnett. There were also present Surgeon-General Price, Dr. Bull, Colonel Kirkpatrick; Majors Kirk, Robinson, Stanton, Geddes, and Lambert; Captains Davie, Jackson, Murray, Ellwood and Mr. Hewlett. The Horse Show is fixed to take place on the same ground as last year, at Wanowrie, upon the 20th and 21st of September. The general and executive committees members were nominated. Dr. Bull was appointed the honorary secretary. Some new items were discussed. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

On Oct. 25, 1400, died Geoffrey Chaucer. There is to be some notice taken of the day by an exhibition of things connected with the poet at the British Museum, where they possess the earliest printed edition of the poet's works and various MSS., one at least, being in Chaucer's own hand writing. On that day let us all flock to the Museum and live for an hour in the fourteenth century. I will remind you of it when the time approaches. Another contribution to the memory of this great poet would be, if it could be managed, a restoration, a reconstruction of the principal places in London associated with him. Thus, he was born in Thames-street "by Walbrook," therefore at the foot of Dowgate Hill, probably in a house at or near the west corner on the north side. We might put up a table with an inscription to that effect on the house at the corner. "At, or near, this spot stood the house where Geoffrey Chaucer was born in or about the year 1340." His father was a vintner, and, apparently, a man of some importance in the City. We can associate him, further, with the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, with a house at the corner of Crown-lane, with another in the parish of St. Michael's Paternoster, and, above all, with Aldgate, the old Custom House, and the Lady Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The buildings have long since disappeared beyond any possibility of restoration or reconstruction, but we might attempt a model of Aldgate as it was, a view of the old Custom House from Agas's map, and perhaps a plan of Westminster Abbey, showing the Lady Chapel, and, therefore, the place where Chaurcer's house may have stood. The Chapel of Henry VII. stands on the site of the Lady Chapel, and I think that Chaucer's house must have been on the north side of the Chapel, or at its east end. As for the Custom House, it was just a wharf, or quay, with sheds for weighing goods and for receiving money. Chaucer was Comptroller, and his duty was to go there everyday and attend personally at the receipt of Custom. He was appointed in 1374, but the first Custom House of which we have any knowledge was a quay set apart by one Churchman in 1382 for the weighing of goods and the payment of dues. It was called "Customer's Quay," and it stood on the east side of the present Custom House. Another association of Chaucer with London is that connected with Friday-street. In the famous case of "Scrope v. Grosvenor" he gave evidence. Sir Richard Grosvenor had assumed as part of his shield, a Bend Or, which Lord Scrope claimed as his own. To take any part of another man's shield was like taking his visiting card, because everybody was known by his coat of arms. Now, when a country gentleman came to London he hung his shield or painted it outside his lodging to show where he was staying. Chaucer, in his evidence says: "I was going down Friday-street in the City when I saw put up at a certain window a shield that I knew. 'Hallo!' I said, 'which of the Scropes has come to town?' Sir,' said a bystander, 'that is not the shield of the Scropes, but of a gentleman from Cheshire named Sir Richard Grosvenor, But it was the shield of the Scropes, for I had fought beside Lord Scrope in the French war, and I knew that Bend Or"—and so on. The case is extremely interesting, and may be read at length in two stout volumes. There are certain words about London in the "Testament of Love," which always used to be attributed to Chaucer. Professor Skeat, who knows, says that the book was not by the poet, I am sorry, because they are gracious and pleasant words, and words that it does one good to read. Here they are :

"Also the City of London that is to me so dere and swete, in which I was forth growen; and more kindely love have I to that place than to any other in yerth, and every kindly creture hath full appetite to that place of his kindely engendrure." There are reports of certain attempts made by enterprising Americans to "corner" the London tramways. Let us—oh! let us—bevery careful not to let the "cornering" of anything wanted for public use get a footing among us. That way makes millionaires and unmakes ratepayers. I do not, you see, wish to impoverish myself in order to create millionaires. A certain person, who has already become a millionaire by a successful "corner" in his own city, has come over here with the purpose of becoming a multi-millionaire by getting the control of the tramways of London. He will fail, it is certain, because the London County Council is not to be approached by methods reported to be commonly and successfully adopted in the city where this person has hitherto florished. "What shall we say, dear sir," says the man with the "corner," "for your vote—only for your vote—one out of many!" He would find it a very costly job to buy up the London County Council; if we know them aright, all the millions of all the multi-millionaires would not be sufficient. A long time ago there was another American who came over here with the intention of introducing the street tram. He was a very clever person, and he thought that unlimited champagne would do the trick. He turned on an avalancheof champagne. While it flowed down the throats of his guests he babbled of tramways, innocently, sweetly, and so on. [illegible] champagne stream and took stock. Alas! he had not got a single inch; like the cider drinker he was "no forrader." All he got was effusive gratitude for the excellence of his champagne. So he went home again. Meantime the County Council are going to provide a system of trams of their own. Not, I hope, the clicking overhead wire and wheel arrangement.

Some time ago we were talking of the great picnics—a hundred thousand strong—held in the United States. I suggested that some kind of social gathering like these summer picnics might be a success in this country. I have now learned that for twelve years there has been a summer meeting in Edinburgh. The scheme originated with Professor Patrick Geddes. Of course, the great difficulty in the way of all such gatherings in this country is that of social position and social differences. The only way out of the difficulty seems to be the collection of people according to their pursuits and professions. A picnic of board school teachers, for instance, might be feasible; one of solicitors and their families or of medical practitioners and their families, would be impossible. In America the social difficulty seems much less, but perhaps church membership is used as a bond of union. We know very well that if we gathered together a thousand English people for purposes of pleasure, amusement, or instruction, and asked them to live together in amity for a few weeks, there would always be found a certain proportion who would hold themselves aloof, sticking out their chins and turning up their noses, not only against the majority, but against each other. "We cannot possibly" they say "associate with this mob. We have a cousin—the Captain—in the Militia; our grandfather was an archdeacon; our father was a solicitor and a gentleman; by the maternal side we are connected with the House of Lords; we have always lived apart as gentlefolk; our lives have been solitary, but they are at least exclusive." And so on. What is to be done? Nothing. It is ridiculous, but it is part of our social order. And, if we consider, this assumption of superiority, or the belief in it, does carry with it so much of consolation, and does smooth out so much of poverty and limited means, that one would not willingly deprive anybody of his pride of birth. Only it certainly stands in the way when we try to get people to act and live together. The superiority in most cases is, invisible to the outer world, but there it is a real thing to the possessor and the begetter of dignity, pride, and satisfaction with the lot which the Fates have provided.

I once lived in a country where pride of birth and personal superiority were claimed by these persons who had no taint of African blood in their veins. One day, during the fiercest heat of the hot season—when the sun was nearly as powerful as in England during the last month—certain persons sitting on a verandah overlooking an open Place were startled by an unusual sight. A man with a dinner napkin in his hand was tearing round the Place in the glare of the sun, followed by another with a dinner napkin stuck in his bosom and a dinner knife in his hand. Both were hatless; both were purple; the one with the heat, the exercise, and his terror; the other with the heat, the exercise, and his extreme wrath. At the first round the pace of both was about the same; at the second the pursuer was gaining; at the third he would have caught up the other man, but the spectators, stepping out, seized the fugitive and dragged him within their house. The cause of the quarrel was the assumption of superiority. The two men were breakfasting together; one of them was a white man, he was the guest; the other was slightly touched with negro blood—very slightly; it was a thing which no one regarded. He was the entertainer. Quoth the white man, leaning back in his chair after a copious breakfast with excellent claret, sticking his hands in his pockets, and assuming a benignant, benevolent, humanitarian tone: "You see, my dear fellow, I am man above the ordinary prejudices. I'm not like some people. I sit down to breakfast with you just as if you were a white man, and not a nigger." And now you understand the wild race round and round the Place.

Among the more distinguished ornaments of Tyburn Tree in the eighteenth century was a certain Mr. John Stanley, gentleman. He is not so well known to fame as Jack Sheppard, but in point of villainy he greatly surpassed that practitioner. He was the son of an officer who served in Queen Anne's wars with some credit, the mother belonged to a wealthy county family of Essex. He very early showed a most precocious talent for fencing, and at eight years of age used to be taken to the taverns, in order to "stand and parry" with any officer present. He did not distinguish himself at school, but was taken away early, and as a mere boy followed his father to Spain. On his return he "was presented with an ensign," but his promotion went no further. He then began, having no money, property, or means of any kind, the life of a young man about town; he was very handsome, though slight of figure and lacking in stature. After certain adventures, which it is best to pass over in silence, he received a commission in the regimen stationed at Cape Coast Castle, and started for Southampton in order to embark for that colony. Unfortunately, he was in love. His biographer thus speaks of his being under the influence of the tender passion: "[illegible] lady's Image (formed from the loose Paintings [illegible] an amorous Heart) play'd in beauteous figures on [illegible] Brain, as her shape seem to glance pleasing [illegible] ere his sight. The Dawn awoke, that scatter[illegible] Silver and Pearls upon the Fields and Flowers [illegible] but could not sprinkle any Quiet upon his Heart. Afterwards, augmenting his Acquaintance with the Family, he met with her at a Gentleman's in Red Lion-street. Afterwards he was admitted to drink Tea with her. Her fine Hand appeared as she reached the Lady lov'd Weed; and as she placed the glittering Concaves of China's Clay; which seemed proud in their Range, but in their Ranger more so. This Liquid, tho' of a cold and quenching Nature, was the Occasion of a Flame that enter'd him. He came to me that night at the Blue-Posts in Holborn, where the violent Passion of his Mind was displayed by the soft Language of his Tongue. And she was indeed a fine woman; beautiful in her features, and easy in her Air." The lady being married, his tenderness and ardour were wasted and thrown away. But the husband was good enough to die, and so the coast was clear. This happened, apparently, just before he should have started for Cape Coast Castle. He therefore threw up his commission and returned to London. Here he supported himself by his skill at cards and at billiards, making, it is said, from ten to twenty shillings a day over the green cloth. He became a notorious person, who was known to be always ready to fight anyone who ventured to disagree with him or to suggest any unfairness in his gambling; in fact, he was always fighting, relying on his skill to get off unhurt and to wing his man. I do not know how long this way of life lasted, but he presently fell into the habit of drinking. He took his liquor turn and turn about—one night strong ale, the next punch, then wine, and then cider. In other words, he was a drunkard, a card sharper, a billiard sharper, and a bully who could fence, and of whom everybody was in terror. As generally happens with such adventurers, his brilliant career came to an untimely end; for one night, after a drunken bout over strong ale, he drew his sword and killed the woman who loved him. It was the lady "beautiful in her features and easy in her air." He was tried, and, of course, he wassentenced to death. While in the condemned cell he found consolation in the belief that his execution would in it self amply atone for what he was pleased to call his "frailties," and so went off in the cart quite comfortable and resigned. There were two other unfortunates with him in the condemned cell, waiting for their turn. Mr. Stanley read good books to them, and engaged another prisoner as repentant as himself to go on reading to them after he was gone, until their turn should come. It is a curious story of an officer and a gentleman.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Some interesting figures have been published in regard to Hale's great ride of 32,496 miles. During the whole twelve months he has ridden 6 3-4 in. cranks and 84in. gear. He has not had a single accident; and has had only a couple of falls, owing to slipping on greasy tramlines. Throughout the whole time Hale only lost seven pounds in weight, and the performance throughout was accomplished in a thoroughly systematic manner, not only so far as riding was concerned, but also as regards the regularity of meals, (an item the importance of which cannot be well exaggerated). Hale experienced 216 fine days, [illegible] on which rain fell part of the day 34 we[illegible] one foggy day and one snowy day. He has [illegible] medically examined by Dr. Turner, who [illegible] that he is in excellent condition. It is [illegible] Hale will shortly endeavour to beat G. P. Mil[illegible] record between Land's End and John O'Groats [illegible] if a man were fit for the job Hale should [illegible]

T. J. [illegible] ck English professional rider has [illegible] his development by sheer care and training. When [illegible] Gascoyne first came out, it was as a slogger of the [illegible] all the way type, and he particularly shone [illegible] unpaced riding. Now he is to be regarded as [illegible] of the finest sprinters of the day, not only [illegible] compared with Englishmen, but as compared with the best of the European cracks. Recently he defeated Jacquelin in a race in Paris, and for the Englishman to have trained to such a point as to be able to beat the crack French man, is distinctly a feather in his cap.

One could not have surer testimony as to the bad state into which cycle racing has fallen than is found in the fact that such an old established and apparently hitherto popular meeting as the Sport and Play cycle tournament at Aston, Birmingham, had to be abandoned owing to the small number of entries. The fact tells its own tale, and it seems that cycle racing from being one of the leading sports of England has come to be quite a small sport of little or no importance. Perhaps after all the decline is of little movement, when one considers that among those who use the cycle as an instrument of pleasure and pastime, its popularity is on the increase. The back bone of cycling is of course the use of the machine for pleasure purposes, and while that phase of cycling continues to sturdily exist and progress we need have no fear.

Motor mountaineering is the latest pursuit, but [illegible] the dangers are so numerous, and the necessity for strong nerve and steady arm so great as to practically exclude mountain climbing from the ordinary run of motorists. But Mr. R. J. Mecredy, the popular editor of the Irish Cyclist, is one of the best motorists in Ireland, and his ascent up Carntual—the highest mountain in his country, 3,405 feet—ranks as one of the finest exploits yet performed on a motor car. Up a gradient of one in five, he carefully drove his car with four passengers aboard; the zigzag path bordering on a precipice was covered with loose shingle, giving but little hold to the wheels, yet Mr. Mecredy steadily mounted the slope until at last the welcome summit was reached. It was a trying journey, and he almost repented of his folly when half way up, but there was no turning back, it being next to impossible to safely steer so heavy a motor car backwards round the sharp curves they had traversed, while the pathway was too narrow to allow the car to be turned round.

The August festival of St. Lubbock, as some of the more jocular members of the community call the August bank holiday, was not blessed with brilliant weather; from all parts of the country complaints coming in thick and fast as to the aqueous behaviour of the elements. One may look in August for an occasional shower or an inoffensive zephyr blowing across the country, but to experience a perfect tornado, and such rain as would even make the tropics to blush, is not what the average holiday maker expects. Cyclists especially were affected by the unseasonableness of the weather, and crowds were obliged to complete their tours with the assistance of the railway, while cycle race meetings throughout the country were more or less interfered with.

Notwithstanding climatic disturbances, a goodly crowd of wheelmen journeyed to Harrogate to take part in the annual camp which has been held for nineteen consecutive years at this celebrated mineral watering place; but alas! the pleasures of camp life were sorely marred by the weather, and besides tasting the terrestrial waters the campers had a liberal supply of celestial liquid. The appearance of the camp was very tame; the elaborate decorations and the illuminations in the tents withnessed in previous years had all to be discarded, and owing to the high winds during the first night, only one tent remained the next morning intact; the secretary being heroically rescued in the small hours of the morning from out of the debris of canvas, poles and ropes that had once formed his tent.

A short while back the National Cyclists' Union issued a notice to racing men to the effect that any rider competing at meetings promoted by Unions not affiliated to the International Cyclists' Association should be ineligibe to race under N. C. U. rules. Cycle racing is in very low water, without further restrictions of this kind, which can but have a serious effect upon professional racing in this country, inasmuch that our leading professional riders have nearly all competed in France under the rules of a Union that has seceded from the International C. A., and therefore they are debarred from racing in their own country unless at unregistered meetings. And one cannot blame these professionals for leaving the N. C. U. Racing is their business, and it would never do to allow sentiment to retain them under the rules of a Union that governs with an iron fist a sport that is poverty-stricken, when by crossing over to Paris they can compete for large cash prizes. A. E. Walters, T.J. Gascoyne, A. A. Chase, T. Linton, and S. Jenkins, are all first class British riders prohibited from racing under N. C. U. rules. The loss is not theirs, but the British race path's and race going public's.

Never before in the history of the cycle has the question of levying a tax on cyclists been brought so prominently before the public as at present, nor have anti-cyclists worked so hard to bring this imposition upon wheelmen. Resting on the security of the statement made by a Cabinet Minister as to the inadvisibility of imposing the tax, cyclists have disregarded the growing agitation against them—influenced mainly by the not over educated members of various rural district councils—believing the strength of their vote sufficient to deter any government from introducing the Bill that would aversely affect them. But there can be no getting away from the fact that the circular issued broadcast to all the district councils by the Ashbourne Rural District Council anent cycle taxation has met with far more support than is pleasant from a cyclist's point of view, though, if the truth were known, the recommendation of the taxation by the various councils is prompted more with a view of appropriating a portion of the revenue so derived towards the repair of the roads under their supervision than from any motive of morality in the suggestion.

Record honours of last week rest with that sterling rider of the North Road C. C., A. A. Chase, who, we consider, provided he has equal pacing facilities, is superior to any other British speedman. Chase has been before the public for a number of years, and although he may sink into obscurity for a space of time he is sure to spring into prominence again by achieving some wonderful ride. His most meritorious ride of last week was the one mile world's record from standing start, which he covered in 1min. 38 3-5 secs, He also broke the British records for quarter, half, and one mile from flying start, covering the mile in 1 min. 27 4-5 secs, On the previous day he broke all British records from two miles to the hour, in which time he covered 37 miles 196 yards.

Miss Church, M.D., has resigned her post as Superintendent of the Victoria Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta, and has been appointed to the charge of the Lady Aitchison Hospital in Lahore in succession to Miss Beilby, M.D. The latter has been connected with the Aitchison Hospital for about 15 years, and will remain in Lahore and engage in private practice.

E. H. A. ON BIRDS' WEAPONS.

On Thursday last the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association met in Mrs. Sassoon's bungalow on Malabar Hill, to hear a lecture on "Birds' Weapons," given by Mr. E. H. Aitken. There was a very good attendance, over forty members being present, and the many points of interest in the subject and charming descriptions of the correspondence of birds' beaks and claws with their habits of life were followed with much appreciation. Specimens borrowed from the Natural History Society's Museum were shown to illustrate all the types described. Such a lecture necessarily loses much in the shortened report given below. Mr. Aitken said: When I was a boy I used to envy the birds and wish I had wings, but it was foolish envy. I did not reflect that birds had to pay a price for their wings which I might not be willing to pay. For all the higher animals are allowed four limbs and no more; and since birds have two of these converted into instruments of flight, they have only two left for all other purposes. There is a saying, however, that we never know what we can do till we try, and those who are deprived of one organ often find that they can do a great deal more with another than they ever suspected before. At the Asylums for the Blind in Europe men who have never had the use of their eyes make baskets and brushes and many other things by the sense of touch. A more curious case was that of a painter in Belgium who died last year. He was born without arms, but his feet took the place of hands, and he became a skilful painter, holding the brush with his toes. If he had had children also without arms, no doubt, they would have become even more skilful in the use of their feet than their father was, and I daresay you knew that there is a large school of naturalists who believe that this was the way in which all the various kind of animals in the world were produced. So we may suppose that nature gave the first pair of birds one pair of simple feet, and I will try to show you this evening some of the many ways in which their descendants have turned them to account. What makes the case of a bird harder is that it has no lips nor teeth. The whole mouth is encased in a hard horny cover, and is in fact little more than a simple pair of pincers or nippers.

1. A jungle fowl will illustrate the simplest form of feet and bill. The feet are only fit for walking and the bill for picking up grain.
2. An ostrich never perches on a tree, as fowls do at night, but it lives on open plains and needs to be a good runner, so it dispenses with the useless hind toe. It has a little cousin in this country, the bustard quail.
3. Then there are birds that wade in water like the heron. Its legs are long and bare. Its beak is a pair of pincers for catching fishes and frogs.
4. The curlew has similar legs, but its beak is formed for drawing worms out of their holes in soft mud.
5. The snake bird catches fish like the heron, but it swims after them, so its feet are oars.
6. The jacona walks on the water.

To come now to the birds that live on trees.

7. The weaver bird has ordinary legs, and its beak is made for cracking hard seeds.
8. The fly catcher's bill is for catching flies.
9. The sunbird's is for extracting the honey from flowers.
10. The swallow scarcely needs feet as it never rests at all except on its nest, and its bill is insignificant, but its mouth opens from ear to ear. It catches flies and mosquitos in the air. Its wings are very long. The specimen shown was caught in Bombay but its nest may have been at Nasik or even further.
11. The parrot climbs in search of fruit, so two of its toes are turned backward and its foot is like a hand. Its beak is like an instrument for cutting betelnut.
12. The wood pecker has a similar foot, but its bill is a carpenter's chisel or rather an axe, for cutting into the trunks of trees to get out the worms that bore into the wood.
13. The eagle has its feet armed with claws, which are proportionally more terrible than those of a tiger. Its beak is a butcher's knife, but shaped like a koitha.
14. The sparrow hawk, a common Bombay bird, is similar, but sparrows are its shikar.
15 The owl, being a night-hunter, wears warm stockings.

Mrs. Childe, honorary secretary of the L.B., N.I.A., proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to Mrs. Sassoon for her hospitality, which was seconded by Mrs. R. Petit, and passed unanimously. The Gujarati translation which followed the English lecture, met with so little attention that it was cut short and it will not be repeated in future.

THE INCOMING MAIL IN QUARANTINE.

The incoming s. s. Oriental will be in quarantine on arrival this morning and no one, under any circumstances, will be allowed to go on board.

DEPARTURE OF S. S. BENGAL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S. Barcham, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with the China mails, a general cargo and the following passengers on board :—For Colombo, Miss Browne and Rev. E. Herbert. For Hongkong, Mr. H. Ebrahim Abdeali and servant, Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee, and D. D. Talati.

MILITARY NEWS.

There will be hill manœuvres for troops in the [illegible] Commands in the autumn, but probably no large camps-of-exercise in the plains.

We may expect during next month and October the return of many Staff Corps officers now employed in South Africa. The Home authorities have been addressed on this subject.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert Browne (late of the 17th B.I.), who has for some months been press censor at Cape Town, has been appointed chief censor on the staff of Lord Roberts, vice Lord Stanley, appointed Private Secretary. The 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, will come on to India after escorting the Boer prisoners to Ceylon. It is not yet settled where they will be stationed. The 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Rifles, remain at Ceylon pending further orders.

As regards Lumden's Horse, the Government of India have agreed that members of it may be allowed to take their discharge in South Africa if Lord Roberts has no objection to this course. They will, of course, have to forfeit their passage back to India at public expense.

Brigadier General Barnard, on transfer from Mandalay District, assumed command of the Southern District of Madras on the 21st August.

Colonel Ommanney, of the Buffs, in temporary command, Nagpore District, proceeds home on 60 days' privilege leave.

The seven men recently added on to the escort of the British Agent now on his way to Kabul have been armed with Snider carbines.

The establishment of Military Assistant Surgeons being below strength, Government have sanctioned the temporary re-employment of retired officers of that rank on their old pay and allowances, their pensions being held in abeyance meanwhile.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences at 10 o'clock this morning. In all twelve cases have been committed, implicating fifteen prisoners, seven of whom are Hindus, six Mahomedans, one Parsee and one Goanese. One of the cases was committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, three by Mr. Webb, one by Mr. Dastur, two by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and five by Mr. Dracup. There is one case of murder; one of exposing a newly-born child; one of housebreaking; one of obtaining possession of a minor girl for an immoral purpose; two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of cheating; and five of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Shrikrishna Raghubir, committed by Mr. Webb, on the 5th July, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
2. Rustomjee Pestonjee, committed by Mr. Webb, in July last, for cheating and inducing delivery of property and theft.
3. Narayan Bhiva, committed by Mr. Dracup in July, for causing grievous hurt.
4. Essa Noordin, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, in July for theft.
5. Fatma, woman, committed by Mr. Webb, in July, for obtaining possession of a minor girl for an immoral purpose.
6. Harichand Narayan and Sawalia Dharma, committed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in July, for theft, abetment, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
7. Yakub Durwesh and Yakub Suleman, committed by Mr. Dracup, in July, for theft.
8. Abdulla Mahomed, committed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, for theft.
9. Abia Tukaram and Ganis Mownaji, committed by Mr. Dastur, on the 16th August, for housebreaking with intent to commit theft.
10. Thomas Calmed Gomes, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 14th August, for murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
11. Gopal Dharamsey alias Chotu Budu, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 20th August, for theft in a building.
12. Kashibai, woman, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 21st August, for exposing a newly-born child with the intention of abandoning it.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhedi and Dongri	3	3	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	2	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	67
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	8	9	184
Total plague deaths to date.	79,103	64,894	
Same date last year	39	21	11
Cholera	54	24	

THE HARRIS CRICKET SHIELD.

The first round of the annual competition of the Bombay High Schools for the Harris Cricket Shield has now been completed. The following are the results of this round :—

Byculla Education Society's School defeated St. Mary's College; Elphinstone High School defeated Anjuman-i-Islam High School; Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution defeated Gokuldas Tejpal High School; New High School defeated Cathédral High School; and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution defeated Fort High School.

The Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, which conducts these contests as well as the Athletic Meetings of the High Schools, has this year been reconstituted, and under the patronage of H. E. Lord Northcote has entered on a fresh and more vigorous career. In addition to consenting to become the patron of the Association his Excellency has granted the use of part of the Oval as a match ground for the cricket championship and has also presented a prize to be competed for at the annual athletic sports. The Aga Khan has also presented the Association with a Hockey Challenge Cup, the first competition for which will take place during the coming cold weather. It is encouraging to find that the Association is already acting as a feeder to the Senior Athletic Clubs of Bombay. In the Presidency match of the other week six players in the Parsi team were ex-students of High Schools in Bombay and four had actually represented their schools in the Association matches.

In its endeavour to promote all manner of fair and manly sports among the students of our High Schools the Association is deserving of all encouragement and assistance, and it is to be hoped that Lord Northcote's and the Aga Khan's example in lending it a helping hand will be largely imitated. Gentlemen can render the Association both practical and financial assistance by becoming honorary members. The subscription is Rs. 10 annually, payable to the honorary treasurer of the Association, Mr. F. B. Master, of the Fort High School, Elphinstone Circle, who will be glad to send copies of the constitution and rules of the Association to those interested.

THE FAMINE.

FURTHER FUNDS FROM THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Central Executive Committee of the Famine Fund has now received 132 lakhs in all, the last big addition being one lakh received on Tuesday from the Mansion House Fund. But the most interesting item of recent news is that the suffering Colony of Natal is about to send a substantial mark of its gratitude to the country, which, itself suffering in a different way, was so ready and prompt in sending a large military contingent for its defence. A sum of Rs. 1,500 is on its way to India from Natal with more to follow. India's loyalty to the Empire in the matter of the South African War is known to have had much to do with the generous response made by our Australian Colonies to the Viceroy's appeal for help. The answers at first received from the Colonial Governors suggested that subscriptions to the War Fund had been so large that an Indian Famine Fund was not likely to have any success. But the Colonists themselves thought differently and said that since India had helped British Colonies, British Colonies would help India. In carrying out this resolve Australia and New Zealand have up to date remitted upwards of six and-a-half lakhs, part of which has arrived within the last few days.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A HOUSE-SURGEON.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the charge of defamation, preferred by Dr. T. W. D. Gillespie, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, against Kikabhoy Moosaji, a Mahomedan, was called on for investigation. However, the summons against the accused having not been served the case was adjourned for a week. Dr. Gillespie in his information, stated that accused was an out-door patient of the Hospital, but had been erroneously admitted as an in-door patient by Assistant Surgeon Chitts. On the same evening Mr. Crumely, Assistant Surgeon on duty, intimated to Dr. Gillespie that accused had been admitted as an in-door patient, but that his was not a fit case for in-door treatment. Dr. Gillespie examined him and finding that his disease did not require in-door treatment, told him to leave the hospital, and call at the Institution next morning as an out-door patient. The accused left after making certain remarks in a sarcastic manner. The following morning accused appeared before Dr. Hatch, Senior Medical Officer of the Hospital, and complained to him loudly and insolently and in the presence of the staff and the class that he (Dr. Gillespie) had discharged him from the hospital on the previous evening, as he had not paid him a bribe of Rs. 25, which he (Dr. Gillespie) had asked for. The accused also charged Mr. Crumely with having demanded a bribe of Rs.10 from him. Dr. Gillespie then spoke to Dr. Hatch of the false accusation that had been made and sought permission from him to prosecute the accused. The permission having been granted, the complainant instituted the present proceedings.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A PLEADER.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case in which Mr. B. N. Athavale, pleader, charges Constable Minahan, of the Bombay Police Force, with defamation, was called on for hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Shapoorji B. Spencer, pleader, appeared to prosecute, the accused appearing in person. Mr. Spencer, in narrating the facts of the case, said that the present proceedings were instituted against the accused not from vindictive motive, but for the sake and honour of the profession to which the complainant belonged. The complainant, in course of his evidence, said that on the 13th August last he was defending the second accused in a case in which the defendant Mr. Minahan was prosecutor. During the proceedings in that case, witness asked the first accused whether a certain box belonged to him. He said "no." Witness further asked the accused whether anything else in court belonged to him. At that stage constable Minahan jumped up and informed the magistrate that he (witness) was tutoring his client to say that the box was his. Witness protested and said that the constable's statement was incorrect. The constable said that he was prepared to swear to the truth of the statement he had made. Witness asserted that he was likewise prepared to swear that what the constable had stated was not true. Mr. Dracup, before whom the case was being tried made inquiries of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law; Mr. Velinker and Mr. Boyce, pleaders, who were then present in Court and the case was proceeded with, and witness' client was discharged. At the request of the witness the magistrate inquired of the first accused the nature of the statement the witness had made to him. The accused replied that witness had asked him whether the box was his, and he (accused) replied in the negative. Mr. Dracup then said that he was satisfied that witness had done nothing wrong and asked the constable to express his regret, but the latter was unwilling to act up to the suggestion. Mr. Dracup again advised the constable to express his regret, but he refused to do so, and said that he was prepared to swear that the witness did tutor his client to say that the box was his.

Mr. Velinker and Mr. Boyce, pleaders, having been examined in support of the complainant's evidence, a further hearing was adjourned.

THE SEASON OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

The following is the Board of Revenue's telegraphic summary for the week ending the 25th instant:—"Rainfall is seasonable on the West Coast, Ganjam, and the Agency portion of Vizagapatam elsewhere light and for the most part scattered showers, and rain this month is much below the average expected in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Carnatic, Central and Southern Districts. Supplies in large irrigation works are ample, but in smaller scanty and diminishing. Ploughing is proceeding generally and some sowing and transplanting continue. Standing crop is generally fair to good but needs rain in the Deccan, Central and the Carnatic Pasture is generally abundant and fodder sufficient. Cattle is normal. Prices are easier or stationary on the West Coast, Southern Districts, Coimbatore and Ganjam, elsewhere are rising. Test-works 3; workers in Kistna 640, and in Cuddapah 335; the decrease in Kistna is partly due to cholera; weavers in Cuddapah 3,100; total workers, 2,133 men, 1888 women and 51 children, aggregating 4,075. Since the close of the week some useful showers have fallen in the Deccan, but rain is much wanted there and in the Carnatic and Kistna."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Oriental will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden with English mail and following passengers :—

Brownlow Capt and Mrs	Maciver Mr
Booth Mrs and 2 children	Morrison Mr D M C S
Blenkinshop Mr and Mrs	Mangel Mr
Barrow Col and Mrs and inft	Newman Miss W W
Clarke Mr Z J	Potter Mr H J
Finn Mr A H	Raizada Singh Mr H K
Farrar Miss B	Robert Mr A W
Gooch Mrs	Redmayne Mrs two children and infant
Khan Mr A D	Simpson Mr J Hope
Khan Mr Mahomed Hussain	Stuart Lieut-Col W H
Knoff Mr	Stewart Miss A F
Kennedy Capt F	Turner Mr and Mrs F C
Lal Mr L M	Terry Capt R J A
Loveday Mr B	Wilson Mr and Mrs W
Mawdsley Mr and Mrs R C	
Moncrieff Mr J H	

CRICKET.

The following players will represent the Hindoo Gymkhana at a match to be played with the Poona Gymkhana at Poona on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The team will start on Sunday by the 2 o'clock train leaving Victoria Terminus :—Messrs. Chonkar, Talang, Bunda, Bhundare (Jr.) Bhandare (Sr.) [redacted] Talpade, Kirtikar, Baloo, Agaskar

REVIEWS.

The Free Age Press (Maldon, Essex) have brought out handy three-penny pamphlets by Leo Tolstoi. They are selections from his works, as the Thoughts On God, or complete Essays. For a philosopher, Tolstoi rails in no measured language against men and institutions that vex his soul. He cannot stand formulas, be it in governments, religion, or society. If every one could be, and remain, a guileless, harmless child of nature, Tolstoi's ideas might perhaps prevail, but it is hard to shut out the conviction that [illegible] is the child of nature, who knows no formal law, that as a rule invades the rights of others and insists on having what he wants, no matter how great be the necessities of others. It is beautiful to have ideals, but as long as human nature is human nature, that is as long as the world lasts, the imperfect ones will be more or less lawless, live directly or indirectly at the expense of the community and disturb its peace. Control must be vested in some one. Governments are composed of human beings, therefore not without a flaw, as even Mr. Balfour would admit, but though we are told that laws were made for law breakers, yet it was because of breaches of the unwritten law that it was written, and pace Count Tolstoi the most civilised people in the world must have a settled government of some sort, that order may be kept at home and abroad. Patriotism and Government is one recently written and contains many remarkable sentences. One of his admonitions is :—

"If people would but understand that they are not the sons of some fatherland or other, nor of governments, but are sons of God, and can therefore neither be slaves nor enemies one to another, those insane, unnecessary, worn-out, pernicious organisations, called governments, and all the sufferings, violations, humiliations, and crimes which they occasion, would cease."

Tolstoi is no friend to conquerors or statesmen for he declares that :—

"The only kind of help possible lies in the abolition of that terrible liaking up into that cone of violence, which enables the person or persons who succeed in seizing the apex to have power over all the rest, and to hold that power the more firmly the more cruel and inhuman they are, as we see by the cases of the Napoleons, Nicholas I., Bismarck, Chamberlain, Rhodes, and our Russian Dictators who rule the people in the Tsar's name."

He does not define how life is to be carried on without any government, though he indicates that laws and law-courts will exist, and property will be owned and police regulations will have force, and financial arrangements will be made, and education will progress. But he would like to see "the terrible bond called government, by which we are chained together, fall to pieces;" for he considers that it causes the terrible evils of armaments and wars, which are always increasing. He considers that

"Governments are a far greater evil than all the dangers with which they frighten their subjects, though not only military governments, but governments in general could be, I will not say useful, but at least harmless, only if they consisted of immaculate, holy people; as is theoretically the case among the Chinese. But then governments, by the nature of their activity, which consists in committing acts of violence are always composed of elements the most contrary to holiness;—of the most audacious, unscrupulous, and perverted people."

Tolstoi is not very complimentary to his own country, he is as candid as any patriot can well be. We have now an opportunity of judging of the Chinese theory of government. Coming to the Hague Peace Conference he says:—

"It was particularly becoming for the Russian rather than any other government to be the *enfant terrible* of the Hague Conference. No one at home being allowed to reply to all its evidently mendacious manifestations and rescripts, the Russian Government is so spoilt that having without the least scruple, ruined its own people with armaments, strangled Poland, plundered Turkestan and China, and while specially engaged in suffocating Finland, it proposed disarmament to the governments, in full assurance that it would be trusted."

And the veteran goes on to discuss the demeanour of the delegates at the "comical and evidently insincere consultation" how they drew good salaries, laughed in their sleeves, and pretended to be occupied in arranging peace among the nations.

In his Letters on War, Tolstoi prudently declines to fix the blame on either of the parties to a war, one side, he says, may behave worse than the other, but no investigations as to who is behaving worse, will explain the cause of war. Nevertheless he cheerfully undertakes to define the origin of the Transvaal War and tells it to us.

"To any one who does not shut his eyes, the real causes are perfectly evident in regard to the present Transvaal War, as well as to all the wars which have lately taken place. These causes are threefold; firstly, the unequal distribution of property, that is, the robbing of one part of humanity by the other; secondly, the existence of the [redacted] class of men educated and for[redacted] and, thirdly, the fallacious [redacted] fraudulent religious teach[redacted] generations [redacted] And he will not attribu[redacted] or William II.s for these [redacted] forces lying far behind [redacted] wrote to Tolstoi for "a few [redacted] feelings with regard to the [illegible] work of the American nation and the heroism of its sailors and soldiers" gets a reply that can hardly flatter his vanity from one who holds that it is wrong for a man "to enter the military service and to swear on the Gospel (in which swearing is prohibited) that he will do just what is forbidden in those Gospels." His papers on Some Social Remedies are chiefly aimed at Luxury.

"Luxury must be given up, nothing will do so long as violence, capital and invention are directed towards that which is unnecessary. . . . By striving after personal welfare, neither personal nor general welfare is attained. By striving after self-forgetfulness, both personal and general welfare are attained."

This is of course the old philosophy, one in all, not all in one, and is a counsel of perfection that in this world the human race will never attain to. In discussing Anarchy in his private M. S. Diary Tolstoi declares that

"The Anarchists are right in everything in the negation of the existing order, and in the assertion that, without authority, there could not be worse violence than that of authority under existing conditions. They are mistaken only in thinking that Anarchy can be instituted by a revolution."

After discussing the methods by which anarchy can be instituted and government abolished, rejecting violence and dynamite, as causing reaction, and equally a compromise with government in the hope of ameliorating its functions, Tolstoi decides in favour of one permanent revolution—a moral one, the regeneration of the inner man. Unfortunately his directions as to the accomplishment of this revolution are vague and would eventuate in many failures in the effort to live the higher life of abnegation that he advises; there would still we fear be a section of ambitious people who must govern, and of persons without initiative who would naturally take the lowlier but not absolutely uncomfortable position of the governed. The Letters to Friends on the Personal Christian Life advise a complete sacrifice of one's own comfort for the sake of the happiness of the greater number and a perpetual striving after the highest ideal. "Fais ce que dois advienne que pourra", is his motto, and it is easier to understand the philosopher in this conception of life than in his tirades against government of any sort, or his glorification of an impossible communism. The Free Age Press, in agreement with Tolstoi's desire that his books should not be copyrighted, give the editions of these pamphlets as far as possible free to the world, in the hope of spreading everywhere what it describes as "Tolstoi's truly Christian and universally religious aspirations."

Fate Mastered—Destiny Fulfilled is the title of a daintily bound little book by W. I. Colville (George Bell and Sons) in which men are urged to control their fate instead of submitting to it. In clear and nervous language the author shows us that the inner man rules the outer consciousness, and through that the circumstances of his life. He insists that we should never say "under" the circumstances, but only "in" them. We must not be conquered by circumstances, but conquer them. It is certain that if we are ever driven to acts we do not approve through force of circumstances, it is simply because from our own indolence or want of foresight we have allowed things to drift. Consequently it is entirely our own fault if adverse circumstances are too strong for us. No doubt older philosophers, Solomon among them, have taught all and more than is in this little book, but people now-a-days need to be reminded in new forms of the old wisdom. "He that overcometh shall inherit all things" conveys exactly what Mr. Colville seeks to convey in his pages. If we fulfil our destiny and control our fate, we rise mentally to an exalted station from which we can smile down upon those things which formerly frowned down upon us. The more we strive for mental development the wider does our mind become, and the more able to grasp the meaning of eternal truths, and the more unsatisfied is the "divine discontent" that for ever drives us on to higher ideals. He is a wise man who practically admits that "No attitude of mind is so reasonable and none so salutary and none so optimistic as that which bravely faces all existing circumstances and declares them all to be nothing other than means whereby we can fulfil that destiny which we most desire to accomplish." We are told that "when we have become inwardly harmonious, we shall not find it difficult to carry out in private, social, industrial, national and international affairs, those glorious ideals of harmony which have animated, and which now do truly inspire, all our great philanthropists." This little book incites to a sweet reasonableness, to an unwearying endeavour to reach our highest ideal, reminding us as a further incentive that "One white sheep makes many," that no man remain long alone even in a good effort. Another helpful suggestion in its pages is that men of all creeds can meet on the same ground for the betterment of the individual irrespective of doctrinal differences. The spirit of optimism is cheering to the reader, and alone makes this publication an instructive essay on conduct.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SPREAD OF ANTI-FOREIGN TROUBLES.

YU-LU AND THE BOXERS.

(From the China papers to August 13.)

Shanghai, August 3.

The anti-foreign troubles are rapidly spreading in Chekiang. Four hsiens south of Hangchow are now in open revolt, and the rebels have destroyed the yamens and mission stations in the district.

Two French priests, named Seray and Georgon, have been murdered in Manchuria.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST LI-HUNG CHANG.

Hongkong, Aug. 4.

Among the passengers of the home-going English mail are several refugees from Tientsin and Hankow. Their narratives of personal experiences are of considerable interest. They bear witness to the very strong feeling against Li Hung Chang in Shanghai. One story for which the evidence is absolutely trustworthy, is sufficient to account for this animosity, even supposing Li's past record had been a clean one. At the interview which Consul-General Warren had with the late Canton Viceroy the conversation was confined almost exclusively to the fate of the foreigners in Pekin. Li Hung Chang's tone was flippant and in strange contrast with the gravity of the situation. He replied in the most jaunty fashion. 'Oh! if the Foreign Ministers—other than the German Ambassador, are safe, it is a matter of no importance if the four hundred other Foreigners in the capital have perished.' A shorthand report of all that was said at the meeting was taken, and as there was no desire to merely trap Li into an unguarded statement, his speech as given above was read over to him and a note of warning added that it would be made known to Western nations. This moved him not a bit. He replied let it be.

NARROW ESCAPE OF CANADIAN MISSIONARIES.

The party of seventeen Canadian Missionaries and their wives who arrived in Hankow from Honan had a narrow escape. The danger arose from the men who were ostensibly their protectors. They had an escort of Chinese soldiers and a lot of coolies carrying their baggage. Several of the missionaries were wounded by the soldiers. The doctor, who bravely and assiduously cared for the wounded members of the party, in this way incurred the special antipathy of the escort. When they were within two days' journey of Hankow a furious attack was made on him and but for a fortunate diversion not only the doctor but not one of the party might have been left to tell the tale. Just at this point the baggage coolies made up their minds they would serve the foreigners no longer. They thereupon began to fight and scramble for the articles of the baggage. Word of this came to the ears of the soldiers and they at once stopped their attack on the Foreigners and hurried off to get a share of the plunder. They had to go back some distance as the coolies could not walk as fast. This was the chance the fugitives had been longing for and they were not slow to accept it when it came. They pushed ahead with all their might and reached Hankow in safety, stripped of all their goods but without losing any members of their party.

HANKOW.

Chang Chi Tung has a task of great difficulty. His immense influence and careful preparations have barely sufficed to keep the peace in his Viceroyalty. Two Foreigners who were walking in the streets of Hankow on the Emperor's birthday were set on by a mob. They rushed into a shop for protection and were not released from their dangerous position till a mandarin came with a body of soldiers.

SHENG TAOTAI AND THE MASSACRES.

LI PING HENG'S MURDEROUS COURSE.

The *China Gazette* of July 28 says :—

How much longer are the civilised powers going to stand Sheng *Ta-jen*? Their patience must be well-nigh exhausted with the endless tricks of that most wily mandarin. His latest performance surpasses all his previous attempts to throw dust in the eyes of the world, and to fool us on matters that are of life and death interest to half the world. Nothing more sardonically cruel than the manner in which this official, who is at the head of the Telegraph Administration and the China Merchants (whose steamers are covered by the very questionable expedient of nominal transfer to foreign flags), has been brought to light during the present crisis in China, and yet this man is received and treated as a civilised human being by the representatives of the Great Powers in Shanghai, who now take the place of the Ministers. We long ago suggested what we still consider to have been the only mode of dealing with Sheng, and since then many have come round to our way of thinking. It is simply atrocious to read of the tricks and wiles that Sheng is allowed to play off upon the foreign representatives, in answer to their appeal for information as to the fate of their nationals in various parts of China. With all means of communication between Shanghai and the rest of China in his hands, Sheng is master of the situation, and pulls the strings and plays with the Consuls as suits his humour. Yesterday he had the audacity to forward messages to the Consuls, which he blandly stated had been in his hands since the 19th, to the effect that all the foreigners in Paotingfu had been massacred. Massacred since or before the I the on which date this specious miscreant had full information from the Chinese telegraph office in Paotingfu, and yet kept it to himself for his own purposes ever since. At the same time, he forwarded a message to the French missionaries stating that he had also information here since the 10th that at a place called Kwang-[illegible] priests of the French Mission and over 1,000 native Christians had been massacred. He thus confirms the reports which we published nearly a week ago in reference to Paotingfu. We have all along urged that Sheng was in full possession of information of what was passing from day to day in Peking and his present exploit substantiates that view. Something should surely be done to prevent such outrages upon the feelings of a tortured whole world. The massacre at Kwangpingfu is directly ascribable to Li Ping-heng, who in his journey northward, stopped in that region and ordered the brigadier-general in command of the district to let loose his troops to murder all foreigners in the vicinity. Of this we believe there is strong official proof, and Li Ping-heng is another of the Chinese gentry who will be called to a stern account some of these days. It is impossible at the moment to ascertain who were the missionaries in Paotingfu, but we believe from what we have gathered that they included eighteen or twenty English and American missionaries, some of the railroad engineers, and fifteen or twenty French sisters. No word can be obtained as to the fate of the large number of foreign missionaries of various nationalities at Taiyuanfu, though doubtless if Sheng were properly handled he could throw much light upon the matter, as also upon the fate of the 30 or 40 Europeans imprisoned in Chingting, south of Paotingfu.

THE WRATH OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN PARTY.

Shanghai, August 5.

Wang Wen Shi, President of one of the Boards, has been degraded. Hsu Ching Cheng and Yuanchang were decapitated at noon on the 28th July. The execution was carried out by order of Li Ping Heng without the knowledge of the Privy Council. Hsu Ching Cheng was Minister to Germany about ten years ago.

It is reported that a telegraphic edict has been issued ordering the arrest of two Viceroys and one Governor, and the arrest of another prominent official

CHIHLI VICEROY FAVOURS BOXERS.

DISCOVERY OF INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS.

It is now ascertained for a certainty that Yu Lu, the Viceroy of Chihli, favours the Boxer movement. The Allies discovered compromising documents in his yamen offering rewards to Boxers for valour in the field and compensation to the wounded and the relatives of the killed.

Tientsin is in a state of chaos.

A MOST IMPORTANT REVELATION.

The following extract from a letter from Tientsin from a gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of the Chinese written language, and whose statements may be implicitly relied on, has been courteously placed at our disposal :—

"I have made several excursions to the city yamens, searching for documents to see what relations the Boxers had to the Government. My first day's finding was small, but it was very important. I found in the Viceroy's yamen a receipt given by the Tientsin prefect to the Viceroy for 1000 bags best white flour supplied to the officer commanding the Boxers, also several receipts for money given to the relatives of Boxers killed in action, and to wounded Boxers, Tls. 100 and Tls. 30, respectively. There were Boxer cards presented by hundreds of Boxer Societies to the Viceroy, there were also lists of Boxers in different villages, giving their names and ages, also lists of arms and ammunition supplied to them so really, as far as I have been able to find, the Viceroy's yamen has been the headquarters of the Boxers in Tientsin."

As Yu Lu, the ex-Viceroy of Tientsin, has always been known to be friendly to foreigners, it cannot be doubted that in this matter he was acting under the direct orders of the Government of the Empress-Dowager. No doubt further incriminating revelations will follow.

LARGE COLLECTION OF STORES.

The Russians, on the 10th inst., paid another visit to Hsikou, and notwithstanding the damage inflicted by the Admiral's column, found it still replete with military stores. Four godowns were crammed to the roof with small arm ammunition; another huge place was stocked with brand new mountain guns and field-pieces (all dismounted or in boxes); another chock-a-block with Maxims; another with the finest military saddlery, and so on. I do not know what our allies intend to do with the stuff but there it is, another testimonial to the absolute and disgraceful lack of organisation in the Chinese army.

CAPTURE OF A FORT.

On the same day information was got of a small fort, 4 or 5 miles south-west of Tientsin, on the Grand Canal. Captain Gwynne and Lieut. Flower, of the Royal Welsh, got sixteen of their men who are now acting as mounted infantry, and accompanied by Major Waller with four of his (now horse) U. S. marines, went out to the place. They found it deserted, but got two fine twelve-pounders, limbers and fittings intact, ammunition, pack saddles, entrenching tools, etc. etc., all in the pink of condition. Riding on another half mile, they came across 2 quite new twelve pounders (Krupp), and 2 six-pounders that have never been fired. It is amazing that the Chinese did not bring this fine subsidiary battery against us during our month of siege; had they used the resources of Hsikou and these other places, the Settlements would certainly have been a mass of ruins.

SEIZURE OF JUNKS.

On the 17th, Captain Gwynne did further service by discovering a large building yard up the Grand Canal. A large (210) number of junks and a stern-wheeler, all available for the ordinary shallows of the Raiver between Tiensin and Tungchow were seized ; a truly great find as the road is liable to flood any time during the next six weeks and stores will have to go by water. The sternwheeler is now being furnished up for active service and is to have an electric search-light. When the city was taken General Dorward was under an impression that the Japanese and English were to divide the vessels either Power seized, but somehow or other few of the large number (200) were found suitable to the upper reaches of the Peiho, so that Capt. Gwynne's find is invaluable.

THE RAILWAY.

The railway to Taku from Tientsin has been remade, but as the sleepers are at double distance and the bridges in many cases supported by baulks of timber, the pace is slow. It takes 3 hours or more to do what ought to be done in 40 minutes. The railway has gone under Russian Administration by the votes of six out of the eight Admirals; only the British and American voted for English control. The Russians have given a promise in writing to give it up in due time and have promised to give 5 trains per diem if required.

This is not the place or occasion to discuss this action, but I can quite clearly see why the Admirals endorsed the Russians' claim; the latter had fought most stoutly for the railway, and had lost heavily in fighting, and they had moreover done most of the reconstruction, and all the patrolling and guarding.

METHOD OF DESTRUCTION.

At present no fares are charged except, so it is said, to one Power, which while in temporary administration of the line charged the Russians dols. 8 000 for transit. This is rather a comical Roland for an Oliver, if it be true. It may interest your readers to know the Boxer and soldier method of destroying the line. By means of telegraph poles, crows, etc, they prised the line (sleepers and all) clean out of its bed, and then by big stones beat the sleepers downwards off the bolts and carried them bodily off, leaving the metals lying on the ballast. Only occasionally did they take away the fish plates. The fish plate bolts, by-the-bye, were in many cases fired out of the preposterous old gingals on the Tientsin city walls. Enormous numbers of men must have engaged on railway destruction. On the Peking line other and more laborious methods were followed, and the destruction there is far more complete, the whole material of the permanent way, except the embankment and ballast, having been removed to a distance.

ATTACK ON A MISSION CHURCH.

Canton, Aug. 6.

On Sunday morning last (August 5) during the usual weekly service for the Christians belonging to the Scandinavian-American Mission in their church, situated in Sui Yan street, Honam, a band of roughs made an onslaught with stones. Missiles were freely thrown, and a row ensued. The street-guard acted with great and commendable promptitude, and drove off the mob, but made no arrests. Canton is quiet but it is well to bear in mind how quickly a hostile crowd assembles, as in the case of this Mission-Church. So long as the Mandarins and their underlings do their duty, peace is likely to be maintained. The street-guards it appears did well but the moral effect of their action would have been greatly enhanced by the arrest of a few of the ring-leaders. This they did not dare to do, for it would certainly have meant trouble. I venture to assert that the people would never have consented to see any of their number carried away for so small a business as an attack on a mission-church. An affair of this kind was practically impossible before Li Hung Chang left Canton, and if such a thing had happened punishment severe and swift would have followed. But this disturbance was quelled, and why bother to ask such questions. With a temperature bordering on the nineties one is not inclined to serious thought. Better to believe that all is well and that nothing can arise to disturb our peace. May this happy state of mind not prove to have been resting on an insecure basis !

NEWCHWANG.

A MIITARY ERROR.

A correspondent writes under date Newchwang, July 33, to the "N. C. Daily News" Owing to what can only be described as an outrage on the part of the Russian military authorities, trade has been brought to a standstill and the lives and property of forrigners have been jeopardised. That this language errs on the side of moderation will, I think, be granted by everyone whose vision is as yet unblinded by prejudice. Last night, Mr. Ostroverkhov, H.R.I.M. Consul, received news to the effect that Hsiungyao a town distant some 160 li from the port, and situated to the south of Kaichou had been captured by the Russians, and that it was fearnd some of the native soldiers had fled towards the port. At 7.30 a.m. today the community were startled by the sound of heavy firing some two miles distant and a few proceeded to the scene of action to discover what was the cause.

It seems that this morning a detachment of Russian cavalry scouting on the plain came across what is known as the South East Stockade, and found that Chinese soldiers were located there; they immediately galloped to the Russian Settlement, whereupon 400 soldiers with 5 field pieces were ordered to proceed to take the stockade. On arriving within about a mile of the stockade the Russians sent a Chinaman to demand the surrender of the troops, and no answer being forthcoming they hauled down the white flag they had hoisted and commenced firing. The Chinese soldiers fled towards the Taotai's yamen, situated at the west end of the native town, and the Russians advanced firing volley after volley into the native town in the direction of the barracks and Taotai's Yamen. A few shots were fired in return by the Chinese soldiers and this of course was quite sufficient excuse for the Russians to bring their field pieces into play and send several shells into the native city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaia, 1,172 tons, Captain F de Marochine, will sail to-day, for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The s s Ailsawald, 1,881 tons, Captain H S Bovey, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Sulina, 8th August, with a cargo of maize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Mravia, 2,288 tons, Captain A Calabrese, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr W G Sandison, Mr Perneke and one deck passenger.

The German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,245 tons, Captain H Carnstens, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, via Marmugoa with a general cargo and Mr J M Cardozo, Mr Esmail Ahmed, Mr Esmail Abboo and 93 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
31	Ailsawald s	Bovey	Sulina

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Foreland s .... Bengal s	McCutcheon. Barcham......	Calcutta Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Setos, Carnstens, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Moravia, Calabrese, for Calcutta, &c.
" Aglaia, Marochine, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assyria, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Kilda, for Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st September 1900.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Fort Head-quarters as follows :—
To-day (Saturday) from 4 to 6 p.m.
Tuesday the 4th from 7 to 8 a.m.
Saturday the 8th from 4 to 6 p.m.
2. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on "Ordnance and Laying" at the Club on Thursday next, the 6th instant, at 6 45 p.m.
3. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday next, the 4th instant, at 5-4 6p.m.
4. The following members having joined have beposted as follows :—No. 642 Gr T Hopwood and No. 643 Gr T Gust.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st September.

1 E (Cyclist) Company—The Signalling Class will meet at the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue for instruction on Tuesday next the 4th instant at 6 30 a.m.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—September 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

For Dismissal.

507 00—Chitnis M and M—Alex Schneider vs Byramjee Hormusjee Jamsetjee Rustomjee and others—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

163 1900—Tyabjee D & Co—Homchand Mulchand vs E H Forwood and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and Co
122 5044 1900—Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee—Jamsetjee and R.
265 1900—Hiralal M and M—Hurgowan Luckminarayen and another vs Abjee Oomersey and another—Pestonjee R and K.
448 99—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey and others vs Maneckje Eduljee Contractor and others—Payne G S and M.
315 1900—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jairam Giga vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Little and Co.
361 91—Edgelow G and W—Laloobhoy Chuganlal vs Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Dikshit and D.
374 14385 99—Ardeshir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vasey.
295 99—Smetham B and N—Seskaran Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others.
224 8515 1900—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khunderao and S.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 70—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

JUDGMENT OF LOWER COURT REVERSED.

Essa Jacob Hajee Jamal vs. the Municipal Commissioner.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in the case. It was an appeal from a judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, who, on the 2nd March last, dismissed the suit of the plaintiff and appellant, Essa Jacob, with costs. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little add Co., appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, represented the Municipal Commissioner.

The question in this case was whether it is competent to the Municipal Commissioner to alter what is termed in the Municipal Act the regular line of the street after it has been once fixed. It was argued against the decree that Mr. Justice Crowe erred in holding that the regular line of Chunam Kiln Street was that shewn on the plan annexed to the plaint, and which the Municipal Commissioner purported to prescribe by his order of 13th December 1893, and that he was entitled to require to plaintiff to set back his house to the said line; that the judge should have held that the regular line of the street was the other one shown on the said plan, and prescribed by the Municipal Commissioner about the year 1889 ; and that the judge erred in holding that the Commissioner could, after a regular line had once been prescribed for the Chunam Kiln Street under the Bombay Municipal Act, legally alter the same and prescribe another line as the regular line of the said street.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in delivering his judgment in the appeal, said there was no dispute as to the facts in this case ; for it was conceded that, shortly after the passing of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, a line on each side of this public street was prescribed by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 297 of the Act. The only question was whether it was open to the Commissioner to prescribe a different line in 1893, setting back the regular line of his predecessor. Mr. Justice Crowe had determined this question in the affirmative and from his decree the present appeal was preferred. Section 297 was part of chapter 11 of the Act, which is concerned with the "regulation of streets ; and the several aspects of this topic were dealt with " by separate and successive groups of sections. Thus sections 289 to 296 treat of the "construction, maintenance, and improvement of public streets." Sections 297 to 301 with the "preservation of regular line in public streets," and so on throughout the chapter. After referring to the powers vested in the Commissioner in the first group, and reading section 289 (2) his Lordship said so a chack was placed upon the exercise by the Commissioner of his powers of widening, where the aggregate cost would exceed Rs. 5000. The court had no materials before it on which they could form an opinion as to what the aggregate cost of the contemplated widening would be. Nor was this the only check which the section prescribed ; for the joint effect of sections 296 and 91 is that the Commissioner cannot acquire the land needed for the proposed widening except through Government, who have an absolute discretion in the matter. It was not concealed in this case that the purpose of setting back the regular line of the street was to widen it. It was not for the purpose of preserving 'regular line of the street," for that *ex concessis* was already ensured by the line which in 1888 was prescribed by the Commissioner under section 297. Moreover, this evidently was the view presented to the first court for in his judgment Mr. Justice Crowe says—" There is no dispute that in the street in question, the line was prescribed by the passing of the Act in 1888, and that a new line for the purpose of widening the street has been prescribed in 1893." But clearly the purpose of section 297 was not to enable the Commissioner to widen a public street—that power was expressly vested, as his Lordship had shown, in the Commissioner by the earlier group of sections subject to the checks his lordship had mentioned—it was to empower him to secure a regular line of the street—an end already secured by the line prescribed in 1888. It appeared to his Lordship that, on the true construction of the Act, the Commissioner's action in the light of the admitted facts was unauthorised. His Lordship came to this conclusion without having resource to the suggested canon of construction, under which a power once exercised is exhausted, and the application of which in this country has been supported by reference to the terms of the General Clauses Act. For these reasons his Lordship was of opinion that the decree of Mr. Justice Crowe must be reversed, and the injunction sought must be awarded. The Corporation must pay the plaintiff's costs throughout.

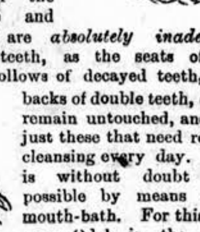
MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving his decision, said that the plaintiff, in consequence of notices served upon him by the Municipal Departments, was obliged to pull down part of his house adjoining Chunam Kiln Road. The Commissioner afterwards required him to rebuild the house on a line shown in a plan. The plaintiff said that line was not the regular line of the street, and that if he were to set back to the line laid down by the Commissioner, he would suffer to a great extent. The plaintiff had contended that the Commissioner was not at liberty to alter the line of the streets. Having alluded to the [illegible] his Lordship said that the sections prescribed that the Commissioner should prescribe the regular line of the street on each side of any public street, within which no position of any building abutting thereon should, after such regular line had been prescribed, be constructed. No option was left to the Commissioner to prescribe a line such as was found in section 296. It was obvious that the powers to acquire land under that section were very different to the powers of set back under section 297 and the following sections, and it appeared to his Lordship that the draughtsman intended to use apt words to bring out that difference. If the Commissioner had power to alter the regular line of the street, grave cases of hardship might arise. Having given instances of how such hardships might arise, his Lordship, said he was of opinion the appeal must be allowed with costs.

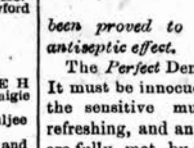
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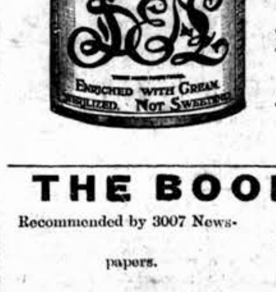


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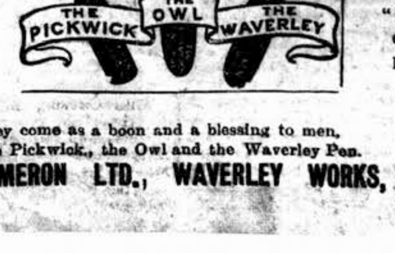
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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Every one agrees that hats were never prettier than they are this summer. And yet they have never been cheaper. The sun-hats, composed of chiffon in white or colours, cost but a very few shillings apiece. Lightly tossed together, the materials of which they are composed are inexpensive, and yet the effect could not be better if pounds had been expended on them. In pink or sky-blue, red or light green, they look charming on a pretty head, and even a common-place face is attractive under one of these. Of three suitable hats the first is made of fine, flexible straw, with a trimming of pink ribbons and roses, the latter nestling up against the high crown. The lace falls slightly over the edge of the brim, which is lined underneath with pink silk muslin or chiffon. A black velvet bandeau raises the crown slightly from the hair. The second hat is of the Bebe order, and has a straw crown, with kilted chiffon frills for brim. All the frills are edged with lace. The high silk bow is wired. The third hat is in sunburned straw, edged with black velvet. The rosette is in crimson silk, and the curled quills are dark brown. A cluster of blackberries rests on the hair at the left side, under the brim.

Another hat has cornflowers all round the brim, and is trimmed with a high aigrette of cornflowers and pink and blue forget-me-nots. This is a very becoming hat, owing to the number of shades in the flowers, including bright blue, soft pale blue, pinkish mauve, and reddish mauve. The dress with which it is worn is white spotted muslin with gathered bodice and gathered skirt. A band of cream-coloured lace trims the full skirt above the hem. The dainty little bolero is in striped taffetas, bordered with lace similar to that on the skirt. It opens upon a vest of the gathered muslin set into a transparent lace yoke. The sleeves are in the striped taffetas, with frills of lace, and undersleeves of the sprigged muslin, gathered to match the rest of the dress. The belt is in cornflower blue crepe-de-chine, and is tied in a bow, with long sash ends.

The little black silk coats are very smart, and will be much worn when the weather gets a little cooler. Some of them are trimmed with embroidery or colour. That worn by a well-known bride of last week was ornamented with antique embroidery on blue cloth in a very effective way. Another is faced with white cloth, embroidered with large raised flowers outlined with black, filled in with white and veined with pale gold thread. Cloth may be considered rather heavy for this purpose, but it is not so, in fact, for that chosen is of so light a texture as to be quite as free from weight as the glace silk of which the little garment is composed. Yet another black glace silk coat, though fitting tightly at the back, has loose fronts curved away from a little plain vest of exquisite silk embroidery on holland-coloured linen. Undersleeves of similar embroidery appear from under the upper part in black glace.

White pique collar, and undersleeves are now a favourite finish for navy serge bodices. The sleeves are put into bands at the wrists, and sometimes have two buttonholes and link of fasteners. All the old fashions seem to be coming back to us. Nearly every dress bodice is cut away at the neck and wrists to show a semi or wholly transparent collar and undersleeves, in black sprigged net or white muslin, with insertions or closely-set tuckings. No one could ever guess what a difference these make in the coolness of a gown. After wearing one of this kind, one wonders how one could ever have stood the high, close bodice with stiff-lined collar and the long sleeves, also lined, and falling over the hands almost to the knuckles. And yet we were all wearing these in the hottest weeks of last summer. It is easy enough to alter the ordinary sleeve to the new and pleasanter one. The cut should be made an inch below the elbow on the inner seam, and thence sloped outwards and downwards so that the outer part of the sleeve may comfortably turn the point of the elbow, and have an inch or so to the good besides. A false hem, the material for which may be procured from the portion cut away, then makes all tidy. The under sleeves are then made, and firmly though lightly basted to the false hem, or higher up if that should be preferred. Sometimes a little finish is given to the upper sleeve in the shape of a ruching of satin ribbon, or of chiffon, or perhaps a frill or two of lace. When the under sleeves are made of black sprigged net, they may be gathered into a band of back lace at the wrist, and this is fastened by means of a small black hook and eye, the latter sewn under the edge of the band, not on the top of it, as the amateur might imagine. This position makes the mode of fastening too obvious.

Hardly any bodices are now made high to the throat, being cut away and filled in with white muslin or insertion. The idea is that the dress should come up over this, but too often the gown is sewn down upon it. This destroys the idea, but it is often so in dressmaking. As to boas, they scarcely dare call themselves so, unless they are provided at either extremity with many long strands of chenille, reaching almost to the hem of the wearer's gown. These chenille ends have their uses. They weight the boa or ruffle, and prevent it silently slipping off the shoulders, and absenting themselves without leave.

There has been a great demand during the past week for black ties, black feathers, and black flowers. No doubt the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was very dear to the hearts of the English people—the sailor prince of our affections. In many families all the season through mourning has been worn as a painful necessity. Black and white has been very general throughout this sorrowful year. Those who have chosen grey and black and white for their tailor-made gowns are to be congratulated. The [illegible] is now commandeered and worn by the general public; grey, lavender, heliotrope, mauve and lilac are all permissible. Death has been busy indeed in our midst, but intense blackness of garb need be no index to the character of complimentary mourning, and many white cloth gown and white crepe will be seen in our streets and in the country. There is a great demand for the moment for black serge of all sorts, because, in or out of mourning, it is always suitable. This can be made up as a simple skirt and bolero, or with white or grey blouses. But it is always considered in better taste to wear a simple black dress—at all events at first; and pearls and diamonds will still be the favourite jewels

We are beginning to get a little inkling of what he coming fashions are likely to be when autumn succeeds to summer. The large buyers in London are investing in trimmed skirts, and the great feature in coming materials will be sibeline, which, being interpreted, means sable, but the word admits of a liberal interpretation under these circumstances, and the new sibeline goods have all a hairy surface; some kinds take the guise of white up-standing hairs on a dark background. Gold lace appears intermixed with braidings on many of the new bodices, and panne or velvet bodices are to be worn. The skirts still continue long.

Boots and shoes in the hands of the best bootmakers are becoming veritable works of art. Box, in Regents street, who makes all the boots and shoes worn by many Royal personages, has introduced a delightful white shoe with a deep pointed flap on the instep, covered closely with rows of gold braid, which adorn the toe as well as the flap, a large paste button or star appearing at the junction. This wearing of jewels on all and every occasion is a curious feature in current modes. A year or two back fashionable women wore white shoes with white dresses in the daytime, but they do so no longer. Darker shades of tan glace are well worn in shoes for cuntry wear, not the light shade that first came in, but a tan that is almost brown.

The National Health Society proposes to recommence its special courses of training lectures in mid-September for ladies of education who wish to obtain the certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board. This has recently been established under the authority of the Local Government Board. Other courses are specially arranged for those who wish to qualify as teachers of sanitary matters under the County Council scheme of Technical Education, or as factory and sanitary inspectors, or to prepare for hospital training. These courses of lectures must do a vast amount of good in thoroughly preparing girls and women for such important work. Miss Lankester tells me that the majority of successful candidates of our sex at the recent examinations held by the Sanitary Inspectors' Board had been students at the National Health Society's lectures.

Miss Ethel Lloyd's idea of getting the women of Ireland to unite inmaking a presentation to Lord Roberts is making fine headway. Countess Cadogan is Hon. President, the Duchess of Abercorn is President, and the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and the Marchioness of Londonderry are Vice-Presidents. A large number of ladies of rank, connected either by birth or marriage with the Emerald Isle, have undertaken to receive subscriptions. These are accepted from Irishwomen or the wives of Irishmen, and are limited to sums not lower than 1s. and not higher than £1. This is an excellent point, for it is hoped that the presentation will be representative of all classes as a voluntary expression of the admiration felt for Lord Roberts by the women of Ireland. Lady Ashbourne is Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, and Miss Lloyd is Hon. Secretary.

ADMIRAL COLOMB, Earl Nelson, Lord Charles Beresford, General Viscount Bridport, the Hon. Mr. Nelson Hood, Mr Car Laughton, Admiral Sir R. V. Hamilton, Major E. J. Blake, and Mr. E. Grey are some of the contributors to a biographical volume, "Our Naval Heroes," which is to be issued by Mr. Murray, with an introduction by Lord Charles Beresford. There are to be nineteen short biographies in all, related, in all except a few instances, by one of the particular hero's descendants, "and, when possible, by the head of the family." The majority of the portraits are taken from family pictures. The most ancient of the heroes on the list is Edward III. Major Blake, of course, writes about his great ancestor Robert Blake, "Admiral and General at Sea." The Earl of Lichfield writes on Lord Anson. Lord Rodney is Mr. W. E. Grey's subject. Mr. Walter, Jeffery's "A Century of our Sea Story" is another book of the same class which is to be issued by the same publishing house. Several of the illustrations show the contrast between the steel monsters of the recent Manœuvres and the stately wooden vessels of a hundred years ago. Still more startling is the contrast drawn in it between life afloat at the beginning of the century and the cleanly, healthy, joyous existence of a modern battleship, as described in the letters of F. T. Bullen, our Correspondent at this year's Manœuvres. The book contains chapters on the customs of the sea, the wreck list of the eighteenth century, exploration, and pirates and mutineers.

NOTICES.

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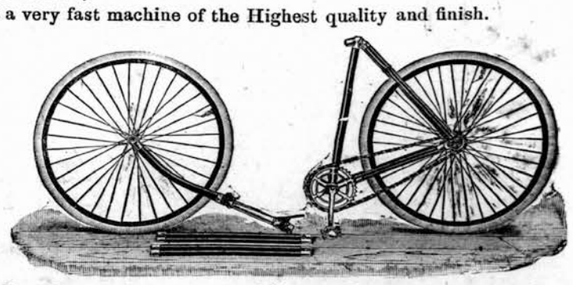
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The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

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All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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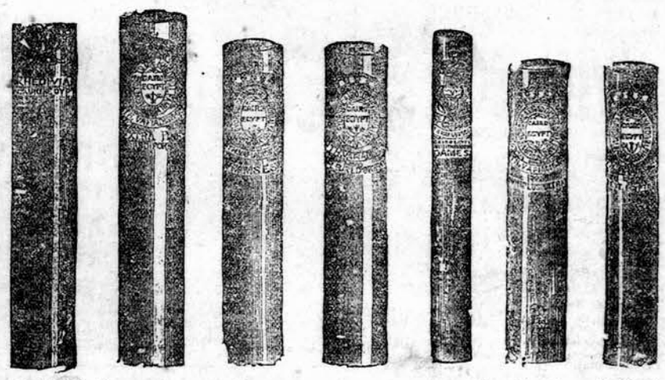
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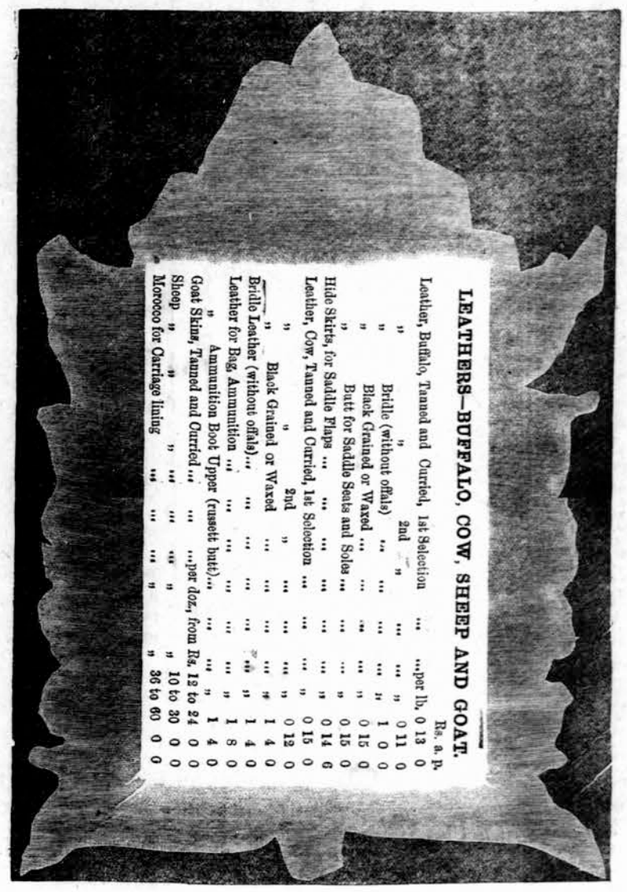
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